

No. 1521 VOL. V.

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西曆年七月十三日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916

西曆年九月十九日第

10 CENTS

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS ON THE ISONZO LINE

Their Whole Front Captured;
Italians Occupy
Gorizia

12,000 PRISONERS

Swarms of Cavalry Finish
Contest Which Has
Lasted a Year

SURPRISE DEFENCE

Attackers Pour From Positions Drilled Into Solid Rock

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 9.—An official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: The Italians have entered Gorizia. 10,000 prisoners have been captured up to the present.

The whole Austrian line along the Isonzo from south of Tolmino to the sea has been captured by the Italians.

The Austrians have been completely routed. Gorizia was abandoned with large quantities of war-material. Cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists pursued the enemy beyond the Isonzo.

The capture of Gorizia has led to a renewal of the demonstrations of joy in Italy. The work of the Duke of Aosta's army is especially praised. It crossed the Isonzo preceded by swarms of cavalry and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. It has already taken an additional 2,000 prisoners and much booty.

London, August 9.—The Italian offensive, which had been carefully prepared for weeks, captured at one stroke positions such as Sabotino, Podgora, San Michele and Oslavia, which have been contested for a year. The Austrians were completely surprised.

The summit of Sabotino, 2,000 feet high, dominates Gorizia. The southern slopes of the mountain are honey-combed with caverns which have been drilled in the rock by the Italians for months past. Each contained a company of infantry. Moreover, a tunnel 350 feet long was secretly bored to within ninety feet of the Austrian trenches.

800 men, emerging from the tunnel, opened the attack. They were supported by men pouring out from the caverns. Patches of scrubby under-growth had been fired previously, to deprive the Austrian snipers of cover.

The Italians crept through the low-lying pall of black smoke, carried three lines of trenches in twenty minutes and the redoubt on the summit in an hour. Then they swept down to the Isonzo, collecting prisoners in droves.

N.W. German Africa Cleared by Belgians

Retreating Germans Are Being Closely Pursued in Direction of Tambora

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—The Belgian General Tombeur reports that the north-west portion of German East Africa is entirely free of the enemy, who are retreating in the direction of Tambora. The Belgians are following them closely.

CREWE FOR MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—It is expected that the Marquis of Crewe will be appointed President of the Board of Education.

The Weather

Intermittent squalls and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.6 and the minimum 75.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 85.0 and 69.4.

Taoyin Chow Has Departed For Nanking; Warrants Out For the Three Missing M.P.s.

No Official Report of Opium Raid In Chapei; Commissioner Absolves Minister Chang from Blame

Word was received last night that the Peking Government has ordered a complete investigation of the opium seizure in Chapei.

The most sensational development yesterday from the bold raid into Chapei by some members of the Opium Combine, for the purpose of capturing a big consignment of the smuggled drug, was the disappearance of the Taoyin himself, in whose Yamen the cargo was found. It is not known exactly when Chow Chin-tsen went, but it was either on Wednesday night or yesterday morning and he has made for Nanking.

Some particulars elaborating the story as printed in THE CHINA PRESS yesterday were also gleaned from an eye-witness of the affair. He said that the account was correct in every detail so far as it went, but it could have gone farther.

According to him, the foreigners who were driven up to the Yamen were even more surprised when they found what the opium warehouse was than were the Chinese police who accompanied them.

After their preliminary gasps of astonishment, they looked round to find the neighborhood destitute of police, or anyone else in authority and pondered what to do. Well, in went their cards, on chance and there came out an urbane gentleman, who said he was a secretary to the Taoyin and the latter, he was sorry, was not at home.

The Connoisseurs

"Nice weather," said one of the party. "Lovely house you have got," said another. "And such nice pictures and furniture. We like lovely houses and nice pictures and furniture. I suppose we could not look at them closer, could we?"

"Oh, certainly," said the secretary and in they went. Then, goes the story, whilst one connoisseur was busy at the pictures, the others were dodging into corners and behind the curtains, but not a solitary pill of opium could they find.

Sorrowfully they came away. At the door there appeared a policeman hitherto unnoticed and questions established that it was his permanent duty to ornament the front of the Yamen. Oh, yes, he had seen a number of cases arrive and they had not been taken away again.

Taoyin Provides Key

Back went the party and telephoned to Mr. Yang, former secretary of

PORTUGUESE WILL JOIN IN EUROPEAN FIGHTING

Invited By Britain to Take Part, Congress Agrees With Great Enthusiasm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, August 9.—Amid cheers for Great Britain and her Allies, at an extraordinary sitting of the Portuguese Congress, a resolution was passed to accept the invitation of Great Britain to participate in the war in Europe.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per R.V.F. a.s. Poltava.....Aug. 11
Per R.M. a.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per R.M. a.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. a.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13
For Europe, via Suez:
Per P. and O. a.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. a.s. Athos Aug. 24

Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. a.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. a.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. a.s. Porthos.

According to relatives and friends two Chinese had approached Ikebara and solicited their aid in a scheme to print counterfeit money. The Japanese refused on the night of the murder.

The Mixed Court records show that Woo was arrested on July 28 when he was found carrying a revolver. He gave the name of Lee. He was held on this charge until yesterday when the formal charge of murder was entered against him. Mr. Rudinger is counsel appearing for him.

An enemy aeroplane was destroyed at Luneville and six enemy machines were driven down in the region of the Somme. A French aeroplane crossed the Vosges and Black Forest in the darkness and bombed the powder-factory at Rottweil, causing great fires and explosions. Our air-squadrons bombed several railway-stations.

London, August 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There has been no change at Guillefont. North of Pozières, we further advanced by bombing.

The enemy heavily bombarded our trenches on the Ypres salient, between Bellewaerde Lake and the Yser Canal, for two hours, discharging gas on a broad front, the effect of which was small. Some partial attacks made by the enemy were unable to enter our trenches.

Group of Nervy American Aviators in French Service



The Aero Club of America recently cabled the members of the American Flying Corps, now in the French service, offering to pay their passage to America if they will return and enlist in the American service in case of hostilities with Mexico. The American Flying Corps has won

many honors in France and all its members are experienced war aviators and could render valuable service to their country. The accompanying picture was made recently at their headquarters in France and shows them receiving their daily orders.

From left to right, the men are Sergt. Kiffen Rockwell, Capt. Thenault, Sergt. Norman Prince, Lieut. De Leage, Sergt. Elliot Cowdin, Sergt. Bert Hall, Corp. J. M. McConnell and Corp. Victor Chapman, who was killed a few weeks ago.

FRENCH CAPTURE SIX KILOMETERS TRENCHES

Germans Once Again Back In Thiaumont; British Gain Further at Pozières

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 9.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: We increased our gains north of the Somme, capturing a fortified wood and trench north of Hem Wood, all of which we hold. Altogether, in two days, we have captured, north of the Somme, a whole line of German trenches on a front of six kilometers to a depth of 300 to 500 meters.

Strong detachments of the enemy, attacking north-west of Tahure, in the Champagne, yesterday, were dispersed by shell-fire.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: After the failure of numerous attacks, the enemy regained a footing in Thiaumont Work.

Violent enemy counter-attacks, north of Hem Wood, were repulsed, with heavy losses, but the enemy succeeded in re-taking a trench, most of which was soon recovered. We are on the immediate outskirts of Thiaumont Work, which we are energetically bombarding.

We made progress at Fleury by means of grenades. An enemy attack in Vaux Wood was repulsed. The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions between Hem Wood and the river.

An enemy attack penetrated our positions between Libons and the Chaulnes Railway, but was immediately driven out with the bayonet.

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Extremist M.P.s. Favor End To Russian-Chinese Treaty

Arises From Russian Objection to Mongolian Representation in Parliament; Session Opens August 14

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, August 10.—A few days ago, the Russian Minister lodged a protest in connection with the appointment of Chen Wen-yun as High Commissioner at Urga, the latter being unacceptable to the Mongolians. It is understood that the Russian Minister also protested against the representation of Outer Mongolia, the Chinese Parliament contending that there is no need for such representation as Outer Mongolia is an autonomous state under the suzerainty of China.

The protest concerning the Mongolian members of Parliament is being widely discussed in political circles. It is pointed out that the provisional constitution and election laws provide for representation of Outer Mongolia. The Government, therefore, strictly speaking, is unable to interfere with the Mongolian members, unless the constitution is amended, or pending the promulgation of the permanent constitution.

A special meeting of the Cabinet this morning discussed the protest, but the result of the meeting has not been disclosed. Meanwhile, some of the extremist members of parliament are clamoring for the cancellation of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1913, the draft of which was rejected by the Senate in 1912, but which was subsequently ratified in 1913, without the sanction of Parliament. Measures hope, however, that, in view of the serious condition of the country, no trouble will arise with Russia.

Parliament Begins Aug. 14

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 10.—The session of Parliament will probably begin on the 14th inst. The protest lodged by the Russian Minister to Peking with reference to the representation of Outer Mongolia in Parliament will be submitted to the latter for decision. A strong movement in sympathy with the

opening of the Provincial Diets is on foot.

Lu Yung-ting's Message

The following is the translation of a telegram sent by General Lu Yung-ting, the newly appointed Tschuchow of Kwangtung, to Mr. Liang Chi-chiao consenting to proceed to Canton in a few days:

"Having read your two telegrams I understand that the President is vexed about political affairs in Kwangtung and your earnest hope for me to proceed to the province at once. It must be understood that I am not looking too high and hesitating to accept my new appointment in the neighboring province, but as the situation is critical, I have been afraid that I would not be able to arrive at the place so soon as expected. For this very reason, I wired to the Central government requesting the appointment of Yu Pao to act in my place pending my arrival."

"But a telegraphic instruction just received by me, sent by the Cabinet, fears that General Lung will still be unwilling to hand over his post and insists that I start immediately to Kwangtung. If I again refuse, it will place President Li in a more difficult position, and offend you as well as disappoint the people of Kwangtung. Therefore, within a few days I shall have everything prepared and will then leave for the province. You have shown your friendly love to me in other days, and it is now more hoped that you will favor me with your advice from time to time."

(Signed) "Lu Yung-ting."

Investigate Hankow Riots

Hankow, August 9.—President Li Yuan-hung has found it impossible to know the actual state of affairs of the recent riots in Hankow as the reports are in conflict with each other and has sent Jao Hun-hsiang, the ex-Civil Governor of Hupeh, to Hankow to investigate the actual facts.

DARDANELLES INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—Lord Justice Pickford has been added to the Dardanelles Commission.

WUHSIEN FLYING SCHOOL

Tsinanfu, August 9.—The training school for aviation at Wuhsien has been completed and the trial aviation has been successful.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 8.—In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bonar Law expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable that the Crown Colonies should be given the individual opportunity of expressing their views of the resolutions passed at the Paris economic conference at the coming Imperial Conference.

110 SQUARE MILES IN DNIESTER REGION TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Letchitsky Occupies Tysmenitsa, Capturing Further 7,400 Prisoners

NIZNIOFF STORMED

Two of Tsar's Armies Are Now Threatening Stanislau and Halicz

PERIL OF INVADERS

Austro-Germans Based On Tarnopol Are Menaced With Isolation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 9.—An official communiqué reports: Pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester, the Russians stormed the town of Niznoff and six villages. The enemy blew up their magazines and the bridges.

Altogether, in this region, the Russians captured one hundred and ten square miles of territory.

General Letchitsky has occupied Tysmenitsa, four miles east of Stanislau and captured an additional 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans, and sixty-three machine-guns.

The co-operative advance of the armies under General Sakharov and General Letchitsky has already given important results. The former is continuing to develop the successes his troops have achieved westwards of Brody, while the latter has taken the towns of Tiamach and Tysmenitsa and captured the heights and villages northwards to the banks of the Dniester.

Both armies now threaten Stanislau and Halicz and seriously menace with entire isolation the Austro-German group of armies based on Tarnopol and now occupying a front along the Strypa.

Military experts dwell on the importance of Tysmenitsa, which is regarded as the key of Stanislau and Halicz. The fact that this is the flood season in the Dniester valley apparently led the enemy not to expect a decisive move by General Letchitsky, whose operations, in conjunction with General S

DIFFICULTIES ARE SEEN IN COMMERCIAL WAR

Great Britain Would Suffer Indirectly from Reprisals On The Central Powers

COMPLICATIONS FORESEEN

Economists Lose Their Faith In Free Trade Policy When They Consider Results

London, June 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The newest and most remarkable development in European politics is the policy seriously proposed by extremists in both camps that the two groups of warring powers be consolidated into permanent and hostile commercial alliances. The realization of such visions must vitally affect the interests of all neutral trading nations, and of none more than the United States.

So many complications in the pathway of this "war after the war" are discovered by business men and economic writers that the dream of a lasting blood feud of trade may suffer a brief and unmourned career. But statesmen in both European groups are discussing how each may use treaties and tariffs, after the yet distant peace conference, to get the upper hand in commerce.

Export duties, import duties, preferential tariffs, and "most favored nation" clauses are being woven into new combinations, on paper, and these torn to pieces and arranged in newer patterns as the probable defects of each scheme become exposed. Incidentally the British system of free trade, because of which, or in spite of which, as the case may be, Great Britain has become the richest of European nations, and able to finance much more than her share of the great war, is being handled irreverently even in the house of its strongest friends. That agitation, also, contains possibilities which must be interesting to neutral States.

Great enthusiasm is displayed by British protectionists over the results of the economic conference of the Entente Powers held in Paris. The conference was projected first, according to general understanding, for the purpose of devising plans to strengthen the blockade against the Central Powers. Afterward its program was expanded to include a practical reply to the German movement for a Zollverein of Middle Europe. The platform issued to the public laid down the principles of a program for a commercial alliance of the Allies, for the period of reconstruction following the war, and also for a permanent preferential trade scheme.

This campaign for what the Westminster Gazette terms a "mutual boycott" by the two families of European nations first came before the public when the German Minister of Finance, with certain colleagues, visited the Austrian capital, according to reports, to broach the subject of a commercial union. The conception of the "Mittel-Europa" bound was launched in a book of that title by Professor Naumann, which has attained remarkably wide circulation throughout Germany and also Austria. It proposes a Zollverein of all the States of the central group, gathered into a self-sustaining commercial empire, stretching from the

Lucky Sailor Will Try for Commission



A.W. NILAND U.S.N.

New York, July 1.—Coming unexpectedly into a fortune of \$9,500 (gold) is not going to cause Chief Machinist' Mate A. W. Niland to leave the United States navy.

Aboard the submarine tender Ozark, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Niland declared today that he was after a commission and did not intend to quit Uncle Sam's service without getting it.

Niland went to the Allied Bazaar and entered a contest for a pearl necklace worth \$10,000. He was dazed temporarily when told that he had won the string of gems, but soon recovered his composure. Learning that the woman who donated the necklace would pay \$9,500 for it, he lost no time in turning it into cash. The money goes to Niland's brother, who is in business in Pennsylvania.

"That \$9,500 will make a respectable business of it," commented the young sailor. "I have been investing some of my salary in the enterprise for a long time."

Niland has been in the navy five years and in that time has reached a rank which is not usually earned except by much longer service. His second enlistment will expire a year from now, and he intends to re-enlist immediately.

"The navy needs officers," he said, "and I want to be one. I have reached my limit as a petty officer. Now I shall go after a commission. It would be foolish for me to desert the service now just because I have unexpectedly received a lot of money."

North Sea to the Persian Gulf. The Professor demonstrates that such a combination might be nearly self-supporting in the matter of the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturing, and be enriched by the trade among its own members in these combinations, as well as in manufactures.

Complications in Proposed Plans

The importance of these combinations to distant neutral nations like the United States is a topic of argument. Their erection would depend upon free trade or preferential tariffs, between their members. That necessarily would abolish the most favored nation clause in existing treaties. For the small neutral nations of Europe the difficulty of

remaining outside one or the other of the great groups would be created. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland, would be under the pressure of varying geographical forces, and perhaps such trading regulations as are being exercised by the belligerent powers to prevent the smaller nations from helping enemies.

Statesmanship and diplomacy could hardly be confronted with more complications than those proposed trade unions present. From the standpoint of geography the Middle Europe combination appears more logical and workable than one consisting of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and the great British colonies, and the dependencies of Australia, Canada, and India. Besides the geographical handicaps, which for the Entente nations would mean diverting much of their commerce from the natural channels, there is the problem of reconciling their divergent fiscal systems. Great Britain is a free trade country; most of her allies are strongly protectionist, while the British self-governing dominions of Canada and Australia exercise the right of maintaining protective tariffs against the mother country. Free trade among all its members seems a necessary condition of a commercial partnership in which the principal partner enters the firm on the basis of the open door. On the other hand, the open door of free trade necessarily must be closed against the members of the opposition house.

The status of monetary exchange after the war presents another possible embarrassment. The well-known writer, Dr. Dillon, offers an interesting prediction.

"The financial plight of Germany and Austria," he says, "will be such that the international exchange in Berlin or Vienna will approach more nearly to that of Petrograd than to that of London. One of the direct consequences of this inequality between ourselves and our allies will be that Russia's commercial custom will be irresistibly drawn to Great Britain. For Russia's industrial and commercial requirements could then be much more cheaply supplied by the two first-named countries, because the purchasing power of the Russian rouble will be greater in the Central Empires than in Britain and France. Machinery, for instance, which would cost \$50,000 in Manchester would be obtainable in Stuttgart or Chemnitz for about \$42,000 worth of roubles."

American merchants having ambitions for Russian business after the war may find Dr. Dillon's prophecy useful.

Must Plan Economic Campaign

The chief point of contention which has arisen in the discussion of the Middle Europe bond has been the sensitiveness of Austria-Hungary, and particularly the Hungarian faction, regarding possible domination by Germany over the economic life of her sister empire. The Vice President of the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Sylvester, has presented the other side of the picture. He said:

"Experience has brought home to us the fact that military and economic problems are so intimately related to each other that they can be solved only together. And as on the military front there can be but one guiding idea for defense and attack, if success is to be achieved, and as tactics, organization, and munitions for the campaign have to be prepared in peace time, it behoves the

two empires to be similarly organizing in the economic domain during the progress of the war. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the service of communications, the financial affairs, social legislation, and our relations with foreign countries should be settled before in like fashion."

Free trade allegiance in Britain is by no means dead, although the war has dealt it a body blow. The Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette, and the Economist, all influential journals, remain loyal. The Spectator, once the citadel of extreme free trade, has undergone some revision of details of its creed. The editor, Mr. St. Loe Strache, now concedes—with most free traders of this transition period—that a nation must preserve those industries necessary to its existence in time of war, even if measures of artificial respiration are necessary to sustain their breath during normal times. There is much discussion of "key" industries, a term which has become a sort of watchword in the new economic debate.

The Economist, discussing the agitation for transferring the hostilities of the battlefield to the factories, presents figures to prove that Germany has been Britain's best customer in Europe for some years past. The Westminster Gazette follows the same line, saying: "We do not realize that the two processes are identical; we think of Germany trying in vain to send her goods here and being refused, and of Great Britain proudly refusing to send her goods to Germany, though begged to do so."

We cannot prevent German goods from coming to this country without also preventing British goods from going to Germany, and we cannot inflict a blow on the German trader who trades with us, without also inflicting a blow on the English trader who trades with Germany."

And The Westminster indicates omen of good cheer for Americans in a prospect which might at first glance seem a dark one. "In the meantime a few neutrals such as the United States," it says, "which were powerful enough to remain independent, would have the advantage of trading with both camps, and might easily run ahead of the nations in either camp."

Altogether the construction of a European commercial bond appears to give its engineers difficulties beside which the application of the old American reciprocity policy of James G. Blaine was mere child's play.

A Zeppelin was seen at a great height and, travelling north-eastward, soon disappeared out to sea. Search-lights lit it up and anti-aircraft guns fired at it.

10 Zeppelins Harass East English Coast

Indiscriminate Destruction Of Property Was Apparently Main Object

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 9.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: Hostile air-ships crossed the East Coast early this morning. Another is reported to have visited the south-east coast of Scotland and to have bombed various localities along the coast.

Up to the present, three women and a child are reported to have been killed and fourteen persons injured. No damage of military importance was done.

Our anti-aircraft guns drove off the Zeppelins from several places. Later, the Press Bureau stated that a revised list of the casualties showed that a man, two women and three children were killed and five men, six women and six children injured.

An official message states: "It is estimated that seven to ten air-ships participated in the raid, operating singly or in pairs. Apparently, indiscriminate destruction of property was the main object. A naval aeroplane pursued one Zeppelin out to sea for several miles."

Unofficial reports of the air-raid indicate that both explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. Apparently, most of the casualties occurred on the East Coast, where a score of bombs, chiefly incendiary, were dropped. One or two persons were killed and ten injured. Slight fires were caused.

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Another Danish Ship Captured by Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamer Trident (3,129 tons), the Greek steamer Achilleus (848 tons) and the schooner Demaris, sunk in the Channel.

The Danish steamer Ydun (645 tons) has been seized by German torpedo-boats in Kattegat and taken to Swinemunde.

Murray Drives Turks Ever Farther Away

Routed From Entrenchments By Dashing Charge of Imperial Camel Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 9.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports: The pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. The Turkish rear-guard is being pressed back northward and westward, while, to the south, a dashing attack by the Imperial Camel Corps drove them out from their entrenchments. We captured some more prisoners.

The enemy's rear-guard has now retired to a line north and south of Bir-el-Abd, fifteen miles east of Katia.

Cairo, August 8.—The Turks advanced at Romani in massed formation, at some points calling out to the English and Australians to surrender. They were met with a devastating machine-gun fire.

It is stated that the Turks suffered so terribly from thirst that they killed camels and drank their blood.

The King has telegraphed to General Sir Archibald Murray, expressing his appreciation of the brilliant success gained by the British forces in Egypt, in the hot season, in a desert country.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

Washington, August 10.—An official body of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress has been established to keep the U. S. Congress always well informed of the affairs with friendly powers. The aims of that body are as follows:

1.—To assure the maintenance of friendly relations with the parliament of China and other foreign powers.

2.—To maintain always impartial and righteous views on various questions.

3.—To exchange views on legislative affairs.

4.—To have good understanding of the intentions of the powers interested.

JAPANESE EDUCATION

Tokio, August 10.—As the educational affairs of Japanese in foreign countries and the Colonies have become gradually very complicated, the Department of Education has decided to establish a section of education abroad and is now investigating the organization of the section to be adopted.

Taoyin Chow Has Departed

(Continued from Page 1) Yun lodging-house in Hupeh Road, where some of the opium was found, nor has he had his luggage or belongings there, he having his own residence in the French Concession. On arrival here, the Taoyin sent his deputy to welcome him and the members of Parliament and they all drove to the Mung Yun lodging-house for a reception, immediately after which he went home, with his servant and luggage.

"No-one is more surprised than Mr. Chang at the smuggling and I know that he is most anxious that no stone be left unturned to discover the real culprits."

An Exceptional Courtesy

From inquiries made at the Customs, it seems that it is most unusual for requests to be made for "the courtesies of the port" to be extended to any foreigner—in other words, for their baggage to be released without any examination whatever. In the instance of the Chinese mixed up with this opium case, however, a personal letter came from Taoyin Chow and the request could hardly be ignored.

The King has telegraphed to General Sir Archibald Murray, expressing his appreciation of the brilliant success gained by the British forces in Egypt, in the hot season, in a desert country.

Solicitors for the three officials now under arrest had not been selected last night. It is expected that counsel will appear for them today in the Mixed Court.

The three are still held in the Louza station, following their failure to secure bonds to satisfy the officials. They will make another effort today to gain their release on acceptable security. The bond of each has been placed at Tls. 10,000.

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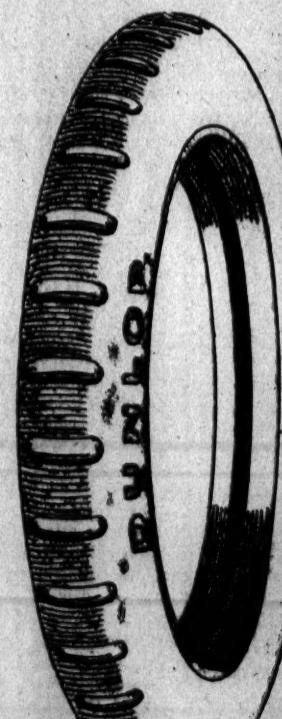
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THRILLS AND LUXURIES FOR AMERICAN FLYERS ON DUTY AT VERDUN

Have Swift Biplanes And, As Risk Lives For Foreign Country, Natives Think Nothing Too Good For Them

A CORRESPONDENT'S VISIT

Finds Also Yankee Ambulance Workers Who Complain That They Do Not Get Under Fire Often Enough

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, June 17.—It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning in the Gare de l'Est, and I was about to become a passenger on the most important French train—the Paris-Verdun express. Therefore I was nursing a very considerable thrill. Everybody taking that train, I felt, would have a similar feeling. In fact, according to my ideas, there should have been a halo of thrills over the train, the platform adjacent and quite a large area of the station as well.

But there wasn't. Except for my own carefully veiled one, there was not a single thrill on the premises so far as I could discover. In its thrill-lessness the scene resembled the departure of the Stamford local from the Grand Central. Uniforms were more abundant, of course (only two men besides myself wore mutton) and goodbyes were of a more repressed and lingering character.

No Tears but Some Smiles

Among the women who had come to see their menfolk off on a journey that had the most murderous battle of history as its destination I saw none who wept, but some who laughed. Perhaps only those who are sure of themselves and their emotions go to the Gare de l'Est. The others, I suppose, say goodby at home.

The Verdun train, sir? Right over there on track No. 4," remarked a matter-of-fact gatekeeper, having carefully scrutinized my military passport and punched my civilian ticket. The ticket, be it remarked, is unobtainable without the passport.

I managed to get half a seat in a compartment choked with soldiers ranging in rank from Major to simple "polli," all of whom fastened upon me a benign but intensely curious gaze. Few civilians and fewer foreigners find places in the

Verdun train. It belongs to the army almost as much as a firing trench.

Of course, the Paris-Verdun express doesn't go to Verdun itself. Many months have passed since a passenger train entered the strong-hold on the Meuse. You can visit Verdun, if the General Staff lets you, on foot, on horseback, by automobile or in an aeroplane, but not by rail. Therefore, the train which rolls out of the Gare de l'Est at 8 o'clock every morning takes you only as far as one of the several bases or rail-heads within sound but not within sight of the guns. Thence you proceed by one of the means of transit mentioned above to the real front or to wherever you are going behind the front.

'Seeing Verdun' in Style

On my last visit to the Verdun sector, in March, I was a member of one of the painstakingly prepared sightseeing parties arranged by the Foreign Ministry in conjunction with Great General Headquarters. Such tours are swathed in luxury, and so we made the trip all the way from Paris in magnificent limousines. Generals and Cabinet Ministers always voyage about the front in this fashion. The real fighting men, however, getting back on the job after a six days' furlough or a six months' sojourn in a hospital, go by rail. That's why, on this second trip, I was glad to exchange the gorgeous staff car for a crowded corner in the "Paris-Verdun Express."

In the second class compartment in which I sat there was considerable conversation, but very little war talk. All but one of the soldiers and officers—jumbled together with disregard of rank that would be startling in any army other than that of France—had been in Paris on leave, and their favorite topic evidently was the boulevards, the cafes, the music halls and such other entertainment as may be found in a war-ridden city of light. When they spoke of the front it was not to discuss the situation as a whole but to exchange notes on the merits or demerits, from the standpoint of discomfort, of their respective niches in the trench line. Seemingly they were quite without curiosity as to the day's development at Verdun or anywhere else. Most of them had not even read the 11 o'clock communiqué of the night before.

Train Running to Hades.

There was only one reference to the nature of the journey all were taking. That was just as we were leaving the station, when a "polli" remarked smilingly to his neighbor:

"Well, we're off again on the train that hauls us back to hell!"

Passing through the corridor for lunch in the dining car, I was sur-

pised to find quite a number of women in the various compartments, perhaps a score in all. They seemed to divide themselves into two classes, those who were returning to homes in the zone of the armies and those who by some subtle but exceedingly powerful "pull" had managed to get authorization to visit somebody in that same exclusive zone. Among the latter, it was amusing to note, there were not only the mothers and wives of soldiers, but also certain lively little ladies whose relations with the warriors they were about to visit were obviously of a more frivolous nature.

At luncheon the democratic mixture of officers and men was even more pronounced. At one table two lofty beings whose speckless horizon-blue tunics and scarlet-and-white armlets betokened the General Staff sat facing a grimy individual with corporal's stripes on his sleeves and a battered helmet redundant of the front trenches. I am fairly familiar with the United States, British and German armies, and I cannot imagine a similar incident occurring in any of them without attracting considerable attention.

The base at which I left the train was Bar-le-Duc. Now, there are a considerable number of civilian residents remaining in that town, but civilian visitors are exceedingly rare. Hence I was surprised that the examination of my papers was merely a perfunctory performance carried out by a gendarme who didn't even bother to see whether my face matched the ghastly portrait glued to the passport. Nobody so much as glanced at me as I debouched from the station, and a moment later I was permitted to use a military telephone—for the purpose of having a military automobile assigned to me without any questions being asked. While I was speaking the wires got twisted and I suddenly found myself in communication with an artillery post, with the bombardment twenty miles away ringing in my ears!

The immediate vicinity of the Bar-le-Duc Station was thronged with "permissions"—men starting on or returning from a period of leave. There are two sure ways of telling whether a man is going to or coming from the trenches: One is his cleanliness or his muddiness. The other is his expression—if he wears a broad, anticipatory grin, his "permission" has just begun; if he has a reminiscent, meditative smile, it is at an end. Still, good humor is the common trait of them all—the humor which no cascade of German shells, no matter how crushing, seems to overcome.

American Flyers in Comfort

Eventually the promised motor turned up and I was whisked off

through the sunshine to the camp of "Escadrille No. 124 de l'Aviation Francaise," or, as it is more generally called, the American Flying Squadron. That was to be my first stop on the road to Verdun. Just where the Americans are housed one is obviously forbidden to disclose, but one may safely say they are surrounded with comforts, luxuries even, not to be scorned even by those among them who are sons of millionaires.

Their present home is a villa, the residence before the war of a great French engineer, with hot and cold running water, plumbing and a real bath-tub—the only one, I was informed, within a radius of twenty miles. The house is so commodious that most of the ten or twelve members of the squadron have rooms to themselves. Although only one of them, William Thaw 3d, is of commissioned rank, they live as equals, no discrimination being made even in favor of the French captain who commands the corps.

Military orderlies serve them meals that are quite as fastidious as those set before most generals, and each man contributes a fixed percentage of his pay to the mess bill. Thus Thaw, receiving a lieutenants pay, contributes more than Elliot C. Cowdin of Gramercy Park, who, despite the wealth of his parents, is rated as less prosperous because he draws only sergeant's pay.

I gathered that flying for France is not a self-supporting profession but from the viewpoint of sport—which is the way it is regarded by all the Americans—it is comparatively inexpensive. For 100 francs (about \$20) a month above one's pay one can live in regal style. I imagine trying to finance a big-game shooting excursion or a polo match on \$20 month!

There is nothing arduous about the American squadron's duties, except an occasional early morning call. The French captain, who is the warm personal chum of every one of his subordinates, and calls them all by first names, gets his orders from General Headquarters several days ahead. Generally twice, sometimes three times a day, the squadron is directed to set out at a certain hour—it may be 3 a.m. or 7 p.m., but it is seldom in the night—to scour the skies for the enemy, or to protect a bomb-dropping group.

That's all they are called upon to do, for they fly the speedy little Nieuport biplane, king of all French aircraft, and hence are the "cavalry from a safe distance when I saw

of the clouds." Heavier, less swift and more cumbersome machines are devoted to bomb-dropping, or scouting, or regulating artillery fire. The Nieuport is never anything but an "avion de chasse" (aeroplane of pursuit) and its pilot's activities are restricted to finding and fighting the Boches. He rides alone, guiding his controlling gear with one hand and firing his machine gun, clamped to the upper plane over his head, with the other. Navarre, Guyemer, Nungesser and all the other aerial knights of France whose heroism is of world-wide renown fly the Nieuport.

Giving them Nieuports was a great compliment to your compatriots," the squadron chief informed me, "but they deserved it. There are no finer flyers in the French service."

My visit to Escadrille No. 124 took place a few days after the first great battle waged by the Americans in the air above Verdun, in which they brought down four German aircraft. Lieut. Thaw was away in Paris nursing the wounded forearm resulting from that scrap, and the tanned countenance of Kiffin Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., was still marked with red lacerations from the glass in his windshield shattered by a German explosive bullet. To prove that explosive bullets were used by the foe I was shown the gap in Thaw's gasoline tank and assured no ordinary bullet could have done it. It was certainly a large hole, and it nearly cost Thaw his life.

Thaw Feared He Was a Captive

"The gasoline just poured out in a flood," Cowdin explained, "and in less than a minute the tank was empty. Thaw was wounded, too, but although he was mighty dizzy he managed to spiral down on to a field which happened to be comparatively free of shell holes. He thought he was in the German lines and at first wouldn't believe the 'pouli' who ran out to help him when they told him they were French."

Before going out to the flying field half a mile from the villa for the afternoon flight, a spirited argument started between Cowdin and Victor Chapman of New York as to which of the Americans was responsible for getting into the recent fight with the Boches.

"Nothing doing," the latter reported. "Clouds too low to see anything. The artillery seems a bit livelier on the right bank of the Meuse, but I couldn't make out any infantry on the move. No Germans in sight except one flying very high way back over his own lines."

The conversation at dinner was all aviation. To the air veterans—of

whom, besides those already mentioned, Sergt. Bert Hall of Eagle Pass, Tex., a former Foreign Legionary, and Givas Luberry of the Philippines were present—there had been added the day before my visit two neophytes in the persons of C. Johnson of St. Louis and H. C. Balsley of San Antonio, Tex. These youths had just completed their course of training and been sent to the front, but had not yet flown with the squadron. Both had been under fire before, however, having served with American ambulance field sections. They were eagerly extracting "pointers" from their more experienced messmates.

"So the best thing to do in attacking a Fokker is to keep looking around," Balsley was saying.

Keep Eyes on Back of Head

"You bet!" Cowdin rejoined. "Keep your eyes fastened to the back of your head."

"That's Navarre's strong point," Chapman explained, speaking of the greatest of French airmen, who has brought down nineteen enemy machines. "He attacks differently every time, but he never forgets to see what's going on all around him. Above all, he keeps his eye on the other fellow's machine gun, and when it's aimed at him he isn't there any more. Also, he's quicker at aiming his own gun than a bad man in the West. But Navarre—well, he's in a class by himself."

"How about this German Boelke?" Johnson asked.

"Good man, but no better than lots of aviators on our side," replied Cowdin. "Until recently he's had a better machine than any we have, but our machines are getting better all the time. Boelke's machine is always painted black, so any time you see a black Fokker fly at it, Boelke is the only real star the Boche has at Verdun."

When, early the next morning, I saw that supremely romantic spectacle, the departure of an aerial (Continued on Page 4)

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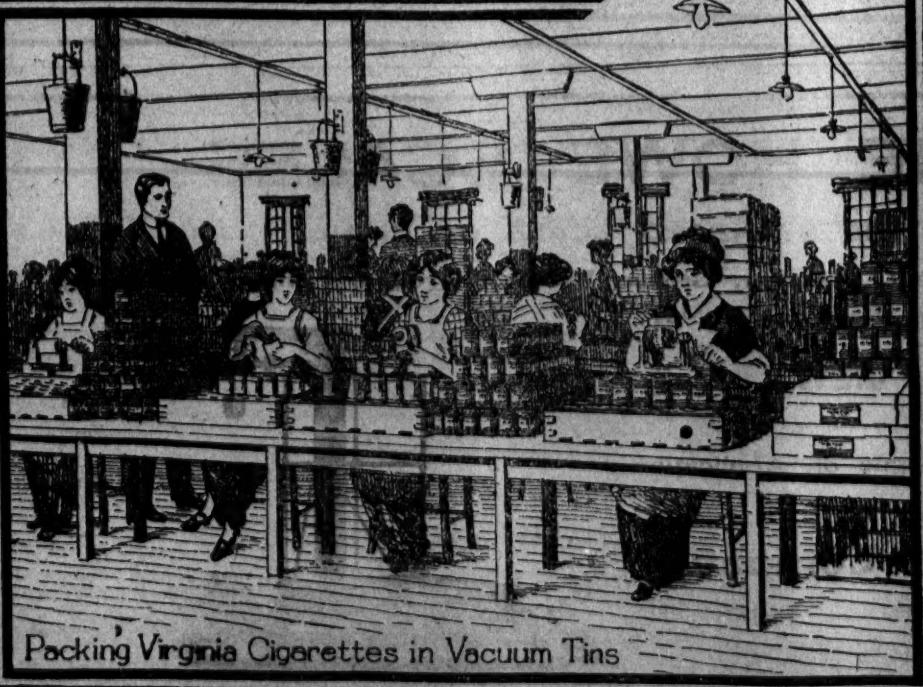
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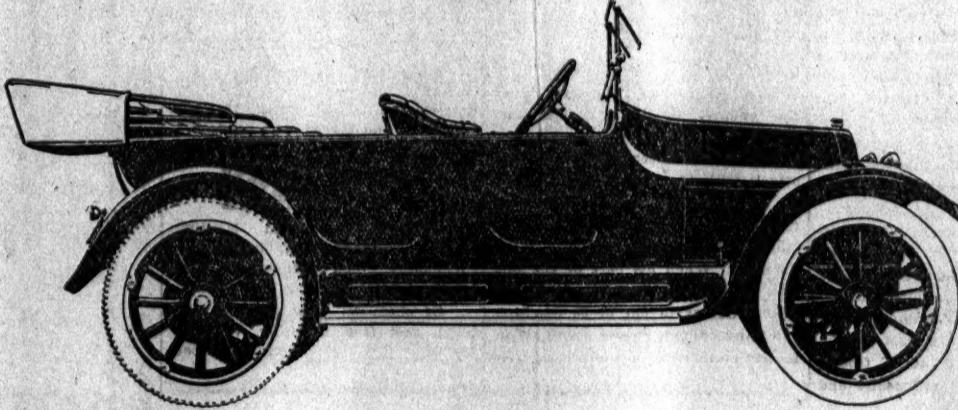
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PRETTY VILLAGE NOW DUST

Mr. Beach Thomas Gives Word Picture of Hard Campaign In France

By W. Beach Thomas

With the British Army in the Field July 13.—In Ovillers, on the left of our advance, our troops have fought a hand-to-hand fight for a week and more, gaining ground without a setback, though all the time till today the progress was measured by yards, or at most by chains. Twenty-two yards here may mean a mile elsewhere.

Ovillers is a village with a church in the middle and many good solid houses close together. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Ovillers has seen no street fighting, no house-to-house fighting, for the place of these things is no more seen. Today it would trouble you to find the church or any street or any house. The village has vanished more completely than Neuville St. Vaast or Souchez, through which the old padre walked without recognising the place of his life habitation. I speak the bare fact.

Yet neither is the substitute for houses a mere dusty knoll, for, like other townships hereabouts, Ovillers sprang from its own soil. Much of the stuff it was made of was dug out of the ground on which it was raised, so that the builders built downwards as well as upwards. It was not their fault that only the excavations now survive. The cellars and quarries and chalk-pits are become mortar-pits, machine-gun-pits, bomb-pits. The passages are trenches; and this tunnelled and chambered knoll is populated by a race of the most expert fighters in the world.

A traveller who discovered this buried city fight describes them—I speak after seeing many—as big, well-clad men fenced with all the tools of destruction that a scientific Mephistopheles could devise. Near the top of the ridge the tribe possesses a throne room, a deep, quarry-like retreat from which emerges, at any moment of lull in the thunderstorm that has raged since July 1, a circle of machines which scatter some hundred bullets to the minute over any part you please of the valley below. Though this lair, among others, was long unscathed, our men have advanced past it without deviation, sometimes ducking, sometimes leaping forward, sometimes crawling, but always fighting forward.

Bodies Tired But Not Spirits

Some of the finest deeds have been done by men already tired to death by hours of struggle, and never have the men failed to respond to the "up and at 'em" call of officers, themselves often head-tired, leg-tired, body-tired—tired every way but in spirit. "You cannot beat the men of our New Army when they are well led." I quite a Regular soldier who was commanding them for the first time and in this affair.

I must not say quite how or where we have advanced in and round Ovillers, but some few deeds may be rescued from the obscure hury-bury—deeds of companies, of groups, and of single soldiers. To the east of the Albert-Bapaume road some troops, principally recruited in Cheshire and Lancashire, were given an objective some 800 yards to their front, and while consolidating this patrols were to be sent to a yet farther point. The manoeuvre went according to the book, except in one detail. Everyone went too far, just as the padre of Souchez went too far, because the object of their walk was unrecognisable or had ceased to exist. There was no trench where a trench ought to be, had been, till yesterday. As an infantryman said: "That is the worst of our artillery: they destroy our landmarks."

Heroic Little Band

Whatever the reason—mistake or keenness—the fact was that at dawn several platoons found themselves in a short piece of trench running like a half-crossed "T" across the chief communication trench. They were absurdly in advance, in the air, with the enemy on both sides of them. But they decided that it was a great place to see from, so they manned this cross of the T with guns and machine guns.

The enemy, of course, discovered them and telephoned to the artillery.

Seriously Wounded At Russian Front Nursing Soldiers



LADY SYBIL GREY.

London, July 10.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly Governor General of Canada, was seriously but not dangerously wounded while with the Russian Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Petrograd despatch. During hand grenade practise a grenade exploded near where she was sitting and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

Thrills and Luxuries For American Flyers

(Continued from Page 3)

fighting squadron headed for the enemy lines, I thought of the kind of conversation I had heard the night before. Not a word that smacked of death had been uttered, not a syllable even that hinted any realization in the minds of these young Americans of the peril they so cheerfully face every day of their lives. Nor did they seem to be much interested in the course of the war—what American troops were doing in Mexico awakened far greater curiosity among them than the latest report from Gen. Joffre's headquarters. Above all, they are engrossed in their immediate job of killing Germans up among the clouds.

'Maybe Some Won't Come Back'
"Well, they are all gone," said the grizzled Major in charge of the camp, turning to me as the last Nieuport became a pin-point and then vanished. "Maybe they'll all be back soon, but maybe some won't come back. That's why we none of us grudge them the toothsome dinner you enjoyed last night, nor the comfortable beds in which they sleep. When Americans risk their lives for France we Frenchmen like

who made good shooting. But in spite of losses they stood it, perhaps because they knew that read visible enemy would follow the shells; and it was so. Before the day was old little groups of Germans were seen gathering at a dozen places in front and on the flanks, On these they had their revenge; but the little party was soon whittled down to nothing, in a trench both blocked and opened by shell fire. At last an officer and six men found themselves alone in the extreme edge of the trench thus: All they could do was to cut and run across the open, being the shortest possible path to the communication trench. Two of them, an officer and a sergeant, got safely through, formed a defence post, as far as possible, in the communication trench and prevented any further progress of the enemy. Last night the whole place was absorbed in our advance.

All through this ant-like, mole-like, or grasshopper advance through labyrinths, over which machine bullets swished unceasingly, we were killing the enemy, taking prisoners, and acquiring booty. I met on my way back a young officer who started the attack with 16 machine guns under his charge, and pushed so far forward that he feared the loss of some of his "toys." But the results were very different. When his part of the line was relieved he found himself the master not of 16 but of 20 machine guns and enough enemy ammunition to serve the additional quartette. No

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great conqueror ever more enjoyed the vastest trophy.

There is time to tell one more history. A soldier—just an ordinary New Army civilian soldier—was cut off, much as the six soldiers in the cross-trench were cut off, and in the mud at the bottom of a shell-hole alongside a badly wounded member of his platoon and quite surrounded by the enemy.

Night came, but he decided to stick to his friend. After many hours the wounded man began to grow delirious, and the other, the nurse, could do nothing else—though he apologised afterwards—that hit him on the side of the head, for the listening Boche began to throw bombs at the sound. As these fell one by one he soothed himself by saying in some idiom or other to his half-dazed, half-crazy friend, "Fritz has missed us again; missed us again." After just thirty hours of this hide-and-seek our troops began to push forward again, and he was able, in spite of the exposure and weariness, to save both himself and friend. Every soon afterwards the same soldier saw another wounded man lying out and at once set out to fetch him in.

Such deeds must be unrecorded for the present, but I may be allowed to say of the small section of front of which I had particular knowledge that nothing could have exceeded the dash of some Cheshire and Lancashire troops—many of them factory hands or the persistence of the Wiltshire countrymen.

to make them as comfortable as we plaint, however, is that they don't get under fire often enough. The section in the Verdun region was transferred there a few weeks ago from the Pont-a-Mousson front where they got shells and Croix de Guerre galore, being quartered within half a mile of the firing trenches. The village in which they are now stationed is seven or eight miles from the front proper, and most of their work consists in shifting wounded from field hospitals to railroad bases. Consequently they are bored. As evidence of which three of them, including Walter Lovell of Boston, the chief of the unit, have had themselves put into the aviation corps, and were expecting to begin training at the Pau school within a few days.

It is a remarkable fact that for fifteen miles in any direction south of the Verdun front one cannot purchase food. Such peasants as continue to live under the big guns keep their food stocks very much to themselves, and of course the troops have no need to buy anything when even tobacco is plentifully furnished by the commissary.

"However, my precautionary provisions were unnecessary, for a few miles from Verdun I encountered a unit of the field service of the American Ambulance Hospital, and was bidden to lunch with them. There were a score of the ambulance workers, with as many Ford ambulances, and most of them were college graduates or undergraduates. The contrast between their quarters and the splendid villa of the American airmen was sharp. We had lunch under a dilapidated tent which certainly would not have kept out much rain had the weather been bad.

"Where do you sleep?" I asked one extremely muddy youth.

"Over there," he said, pointing to a fleet of ambulances. "In the ambulances."

The "ambulancers," chief com-

pans were "en regle," the sentry asked if I contemplated entering Verdun. I nodded affirmatively, to which he remarked:

'You'd Better Wait Till After Dark'

"You'd better wait till after dark. The barrier fire is very heavy on this road."

He pointed ahead, and down in the valley X of the Meuse, where lay Verdun, I could see the ground flecked with black patches of smoke. From various parts of the town itself columns of smoke were arising, evidence of fresh conflagrations. The noise of the explosions came to me daily because of the direction of the wind. It was like incessant thunder in the distance.

The chauffeur, however, knew another and safe road and a few minutes later we had reached the end of our journey. There was then only time, however, for a very hasty survey before it was time to race back to Bar-le-Duc for the night train to Paris.

There seemed to me little change in Verdun. It was still a desolate, shell-racked void, with not a single civilian left and fewer soldiers than were there in March. A good many more houses had disappeared under the German 380's and motoring about the masonry strewn streets was a more dangerous undertaking. Shells keep dropping aimlessly all

over the place. Candidly, I was glad to get out.

Back at the Bar-le-Duc station a hospital train was standing. On the side of one car the American Flag was painted, and below it there was the inscription in French "Gift of Mrs. Houston."

After all, a very considerable instalment has been paid, I thought, on the debt Americans owe to the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

WAR TO LAST UNTIL 1918

Col. Thord-Grey Says Drive On Somme May Not Be Decisive

London, July 10.—Col. L. Thord-Grey of the Eleventh Northumberland Fusiliers, in last night by the American liner Philadelphia, is here to recuperate from hard service at the front in France. He said he did not share the optimistic impression that the present drive of the Allies in France will mean the finish of the war in the fall.

"This drive is merely a phase of a campaign that may extend into next year," he said. "It is possible that the war may not end until the year after next. The great speed acquired by the British troops, however, may bring the finish nearer. The thing that has helped wonderfully in increasing the efficiency of the Allies is swiftness in the manufacture of ammunition. The guns at the front will always have more than a sufficient supply."

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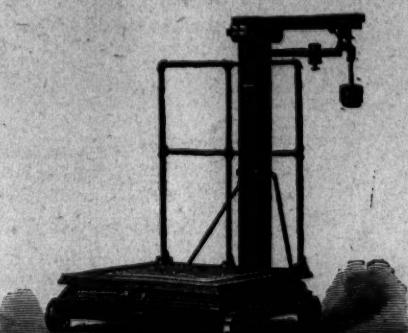
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Sports Correspondence

More About Baseball

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.
Dear Sir.—In reference to the statements and controversion recently given publicity in your column I would like to say that as a player in every game this season, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sunday, and sometimes Wednesdays and Fridays, I have found that the committee and the Captain spend much valuable time planning to please the fans, sometimes to the exclusion of their own likes or dislikes of players. Therefore I cannot see why these so-called enthusiastic fans, who sound more like self-opinionated know-it-alls, indulge in super-critical slams.

The work of organising falls on a practically new committee from year to year, who have literally to build a new club and run it and I think they accomplish more than can be expected, judging from results.

If there are any fans or players who have a reason to be annoyed by existing conditions why do they not communicate direct with the committee who are perfectly willing as always to please the majority?

I think it quite time to stop this crabbing at people who work a great deal more than others even suspect and to remember that it is very easy to criticise but a different matter to perform. Get out and boost the game and above all as a gentle reminder—between the fan sitting in the shade with a cool breeze and the player cavoring on the diamond in the field rays of the sun, there's a difference! Yours truly,

"Ras."

Choosing Teams

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—Will you be kind enough to publish the following and send all answers to me at 31 Quinsay Road by Saturday noon:

Fans are earnestly requested in view of the forthcoming re-arrangement of the Blue and Red Sox teams to send in their choice of players for the respective positions with one alternate. In other words, state the names of two players who fill one certain position on the team. Should one man seem to fit two positions, state it so as to help when allowing for possible changes in line-up later. Send at once to avoid delay in selection.

Yours truly,

O. D. Rasmussen,
Temporary Captain, Blue Sox Team.

Lawn Bowls

Scotland v. The Rest
An eight rink match between the above will be played on the greens of the S. L. B. C., at 4 p.m., tomorrow. The teams will be:

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A. N. Warlock E. C. Emmett
J. McPherson W. N. S. Allen

Rink No. 2
J. Park J. Scotton
R. A. Lawson C. E. Pearson
M. B. Anderson A. Samson
F. B. Walker F. L. Marshall

Rink No. 3
G. McMurdo G. C. Brewster
A. N. Other J. Quin
A. Gray E. R. Hunter
D. M. Graham Albert Taylor

Rink No. 4
C. M. Ban G. H. Stormes
J. T. Dassellif H. H. Fowler
J. Valentine W. Dutton
Arch. Taylor G. Sherman

Rink No. 5
J. Burnsides R. J. Bowerman
D. McAlister W. S. Featherstonhaugh
R. K. Hamilton B. M. Reid
G. Dunlop A. E. Hayward

Rink No. 6
F. Ferrer H. Veitch
D. MacDonald J. E. Lucas
A. M. MacGregor J. J. Sheridan
D. Menzie F. Large

Rink No. 7
J. C. Macdoug G. H. Phillips
R. C. Altknehead W. Gater
J. Shaw J. Frost
J. C. Thomson R. Simmons

Rink No. 8
G. L. Campbell F. Jones
H. B. Stewart V. Grundy
Angus Mackintosh E. O. Thomas
A. S. Allan P. H. Robison

Reserves
P. Anderson W. Marshall
O. Alexander A. A. Malcolm
J. R. Tweedie T. Spring
G. M. Bloom E. Wheen
A. J. Ferrier S. Green
W. D. Graham W. J. Vine
J. P. Lowe G. R. Whinwright
D. MacGregor R. Phillips

Yachting

The first harbour race of the Shanghai Yacht Club took place yesterday evening at 5.30 p.m. The course laid out was as follows:

Start at the Police Hulk line, down river, round sampan off Public Gardens, round U.S.S. Brooklyn, up river, round sampan again and French gun-boat Decidue, all on port hand, back to starting line. Time limit 7 p.m. Three boats started, with the following result:

Violet 1st
Halkman 2nd
Viking 3rd

Directly after, the second race was commenced, the course in this case being the same, with the exception of omitting to go round sampan and the result was:

Violet 1st
Halkman 2nd
Viking 3rd

GERMANS AMAZED AT THE PROGRESS OF TSAR'S ARMIES

Thought They Had Stopped Advance in Volhynia and Galicia When New Waves of Russian Flesh and Steel Swept Upon Them

Today, 4.30 p.m.: Honolulu v. Quirós Brooklyn defeated Shanghai yesterday afternoon in a game that was far from interesting from the standpoint of the Shanghai fan. The Brooklyn batters pelted the ball all over the wet grounds, netting a total of nine hits, Shanghai secured one hit when Blanco knocked a single in the fifth. The score was 10 to 2.

The baseball committee announced another series of games commencing next Tuesday. It will be a three team series including the Red Sox, the Blue Sox and the Honolulu aggregation.

Yesterday's score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, s.s.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Hykes, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	1
Morrison, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Rasmussen, c.	2	0	0	7	1	0
Woods, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	2
Bowers, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Katz, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Blanco, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Swan, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hadley, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	22	3	1	18	10	3
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	3	1	1
Leatherly, a.s.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Eysinger, c.	3	1	6	2	0	0
Daniels, 1b.	4	1	8	0	1	0
Tangerman, l.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Heubel, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	1
Haggerty, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brenner, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0	0
McGarr, 2b.	0	1	0	1	1	0
Beavers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Gabel, p.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Hunter, p.	2	1	0	2	1	0
Totals.	25	10	9	21	9	4
Summary:—Base on balls: off Swan 4; off Hadley 2; off Hunter 1; off Gabel 1; Wild pitches: Swan 1; Two-base hits: Heubel, Brenner, Hunter and Gabel; Struck out: by Hunter 4; by Gabel 1; by Swan 3; by Hadley 3; Passed ball: Eysinger. Officials: Ryan and Poland.						

Lawn Tennis

S.C.C. v. S.V.C.

This match was played on the S.C.C. courts, on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the Club by 5 matches to 2.

An effort was made to secure representatives of every unit but owing to so many men being away only the following were represented:—Medical Staff, Artillery, Maxim Battery, "A" Co. (Bataan), Customs, Portuguese, Scotland, Reserve and Motor Car. The four representatives of the American Co. failed to put in an appearance.

It is hoped that, later in the season, a return match will be arranged, when it will be possible for all tennis players of note to take part.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and St. G. R. Clark beat Dr. J. E. Murray and W. J. Hawlings, 2-6, 8-6.

L. R. Wheen and Dr. Moore lost to E. Le Tao and A. J. Grant, 6-8, 6-0, 3-6.

C. D. Field and H. F. Gray beat V. H. Lanning and G. F. Forshaw, 6-1, 7-5.

C. E. Whitamore and W. C. G. Clifford beat H. D. Hilliard and P. Peacock, 6-4, 6-3.

H. M. Gorton and J. S. S. Cooper beat M. A. Annett and D. Wanostroch, 6-3, 6-2.

C. C. Graham and J. Tippin beat G. A. Thomson and C. E. M. Thomson, 6-2, 6-2.

R. W. Davis and W. A. Ray lost to N. Smith and H. M. Mann, 1-6, 4-6.

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Obituary

News Briefs

Capt. George Ingram
Word has been received here of the death of Captain George Ingram, late chief officer of the s.s. Sagittarius. His death resulted from shock while bathing in Chinwangtow harbor on August 8. Captain Ingram came out to China twenty years ago and was well known along the China coast. Prior to joining the Sagittarius he was in the employ of the China Merchants' Company and later of the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Company. He was 42 years of age.

Mr. R. T. Bell

Yokohama, August 2.—Mr. R. T. Bell, who for the last twelve years has been Secretary of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, died last night. Deceased had been in failing health for some months, the cause of death being dropsy and complications.

Mr. Bell was born at Earlsdon, in England, on July 30, 1842, and therefore had just entered on his seventy-fourth year. At an early age he left England for New Zealand, and after several years there went to Australia in January, 1899. He came to Japan with his wife and family, and has resided in Yokohama ever since.

Mr. Bell was of a very retiring disposition, but by his business colleagues and those who knew him privately he was very highly esteemed.

Mr. Bell is survived by his wife, a daughter (Irene), three sons (Messrs. R. G. H. S. and W. G. Bell), all in Yokohama, and a sister (Mrs. W. D. Burdis, of Vancouver). To the family in their bereavement the sympathy of many friends will be extended.

Three daylight robbers were abroad in the Louisa district yesterday morning. They entered a dwelling house at 140 Too Ka Loong and ransacked the place, getting away with three gold rings and several articles of clothing valued at about \$90. One of the trio was armed with a revolver and another with a clasp knife.

A formal announcement has been made here of the engagement of Miss Evelyn Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill of Tokio, to Mr. W. Haig of the British Embassy.

The body of a girl of about 16 years was found Tuesday wrapped in a blanket in a pool of water in the West Gate district. Upon examination it was found that death had been caused by strangulation, a stout cord still being wound tightly about the throat. The City authorities held an inquest and found that the girl had been murdered by persons unknown.

Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tinney and daughter passed through Shanghai yesterday on their way home to Peking from Japan. Dr. Tinney is attached to the American Legation in Peking. The family went to Japan to attend the wedding of the elder daughter.

Mr. S. J. Deeks returned to Shanghai on Wednesday, after a stay in Australia of nearly four months.

QUAYLE WINS DRIVE

A "hearts drive" at the Municipal Service Club last night resulted as follows:—Quayle, first, 24; Keane, second, 37; Bull, third, 38.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to

THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shantung
Editorial Offices, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shantung
New York Office, World Building

Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building

Peking Bureau, Russo-Asiatic Bank Building

Berlin Office, 10 Friedrichstrasse

Tokyo Bureau, Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, Mex. 220.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months, 1.50

SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
Mex. 50.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
10 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—142 Business Office.

143 Editorial Department

Telegraph Address—NATRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Two cyclonic centers, the one still on the
Yellow Sea, the other south of the Loochoo, may cause
rough weather between China and Japan and to the east of Formosa.
Intermittent squalls and show
at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 11, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

'The Supreme Law'

(New York Times)

ACCORDING to information from London, the rescinding of the British Order in Council is to be followed by the declaration of a blockade, thus regularizing and strengthening England's position under international law. The German reply to the abandonment of the Declaration of London, according to the Berlin press, is to be "an overpowering mobilization of submarines." That is to say, since British procedure signifies in German opinion that "the supreme law is Britain's will," Germany will resort to a renewal of the sort of maritime warfare which Germany abandoned because its inhumanity offended all law, human and divine.

It is singular that Germany should venture to reproach England for its "emasculature" of the Declaration of London. Before the war England abstained from ratifying the declaration because it followed the Continental rather than the British doctrine of contraband. Food was to be contraband under the declaration when available for armies or fortified places. England feared that food consigned to any British port might be thought contraband and thus England might be starved. The German bombardment by Zeppelins of British ports as forts supported this British apprehension and justified in practice the British theoretical abstention from the declaration.

German raids upon food cargoes further justified the British apprehension and preceded the British "emasculature" of the declaration. That afforded England a pretext for adopting national starvation as a measure of war. The last doubt regarding the German position was removed by the decision of the German prize courts that no indemnity was due for food cargoes because it was not proved that they might not find their way to military use. This action by Germany caused the Entente Allies' extension of the contraband list. Germany's official assumption of the administration of food necessarily made food contraband. Whatever shortage of food Germany may be suffering or fearing is due to her unauthorized and actual expansion of the declaration, previously too favorable for her against her enemies for them to regard it as International law. These events anticipated Germany's submarine blockade, which she relaxed in deference to neutral representations as to its illegality.

Thus the legal effect of Germany's attempt to starve England has been to contrast the German and British views of international law and respect for neutral opinion. The practical effect has been to shorten the German food supply, while the British warehouses from excess of precaution have been so stupefied that the international grain market is weak, and there is a surplus of marine freights for grain for England. If the "supreme law is Britain's will" it is because Britain's will is the law of nations. According to the German press, British procedure makes it necessary to reconstruct international law after the war. Not British procedure alone. German opinion after the war will incline to establish

the freedom of the seas for food for noncombatants of all nations, and not for Germans alone. German procedure also will incline international opinion toward safeguarding private property of noncombatants against military confiscation on land and sea alike.

These have been rather American than British views for many years, irrespective of the present war. But never have American principles of what is fitting in civilized war been so outraged as by the German requisition of the forced labor of Belgian civilians for their unlawful invaders. As the official protest says, such incidents are as inhuman as unlawful. It would be to the honor of Germany if she preferred defeat to victory by such means, just as it is to the glory of Belgium that she risked death in resistance to unlawful aggression. There can be no sanction for international law until more nations emulate the conduct of Belgium and unite in disciplined conduct like Germany's. The "supreme law" must rest upon the opinion of mankind, not upon national interpretations.

The Socialist manifesto circulated in Germany says: "War is the crime. The starvation plan is only the consequence of this crime." That relieves England of its reproach. What shall be said of the reproach to Germany in the fact that, as the manifesto asserts, all food in the occupied territory was requisitioned? Germany took the food of those whom it conquered, allowed them to be supported by the world's charity, and made those thus supported work at the point of the bayonet. When before did the world know such war, or such insults to the supreme law?

A Reminder From Lord Bryce

(New York Sun)

In Lord Bryce's address at the Pilgrim Society luncheon in London one sentence is particularly addressed to the urgent friends of peace who from this country have besought the Allies to bring the European war to an end. Its apparent innocence does not rob it of its sting:

"We all feel the horror and suffering of war as much as any pacifist in America, but we cannot agree to any peace such as was suggested."

In the first sixteen words of this simple utterance lies a rebuke for all who from the safety of a neutral country had the effrontery to point out to citizens of belligerent Powers the horrible nature of war. Not a few workers for peace here have conducted themselves as if they, and they alone, recognized the brutality and understood the sorrow entailed by the struggle now in progress. They have felt it incumbent on themselves to point out to men and women whose sons and husbands are in the trenches the terrific tax in health and lives, and pain and suffering, that has resulted from the military operations, an impudence the recipients of their ill-judged effusions must have found hard to bear.

Lord Bryce knows the meaning of words. His protest to the pacifists is more impressive because of the gentleness with which it was spoken.

German Thrift

(New York Sun)

ACCORDING to Sparkasse, the journal of the German savings banks, there have been more new accounts opened in German savings banks in the second year of war than ever before. Reports indicate an increase of 288,000 accounts and an excess of deposits over withdrawals of \$625,000,000.

This is a marvel thoroughly characteristic of Germany, which had at the beginning of 1913 more savings bank depositors than any other country in the world. The number of accounts in Germany was then nearly 23,000,000. Including postal savings, Japan had 21,000,000 savings depositors. The United Kingdom came next with 14,600,000 depositors, and France had about the same number. The United States stood fifth, if we take the figures for this country compiled as of June 30, 1914, which showed about 11,500,000 accounts.

The average amount for each depositor was a different story, showing much larger accounts in this country than in Germany. But the point is that the habit of saving is more widespread in Germany than among the people of any other large nation, probably, except France.

Worthless

"Did you get a recommendation from your last mistress?"

"Yes?"

"Where is it?"

"Sure, it wasn't worth keeping, ma'am."—Boston Transcript.

Correspondence

Time for Action

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—"Fair Play's" letter in your today's issue about the "Extension of Opium Treaty" is interesting and timely, inasmuch as it raises a question of vital importance to China and her teeming millions.

It is high time for men like Tong Shao-yl, Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang, Edward S. Little and a host of others to come out with a clear-cut statement regarding China's future work of regeneration, so that the present sinister agitation against China may be nipped in the bud and frustrated altogether. It is a well-known fact that frantic efforts are being made by the Opium Combine to induce the Chinese Government to grant them an extension of nine months in order that the last ounce of their opium might be consumed by the Chinese smokers. The best answer the Chinese Government could give to the treacheries of the local Trust is an emphatic "No," so that further speculations and manipulations on the part of the public might be stopped and the way smoothed for the future upliftment of this virile and thrifty nation—China.

The present hysterical efforts by the Opium Combine (represented by E. I. and Eliot Ezra) against those wicked and unscrupulous smugglers are only put forth with the object of protecting and benefiting the "legitimate" trade; there is not a scintilla of evidence to prove that it is done for the wear and glory of China. It is an indisputable fact that but for the arbitrary manner in which the Opium Combine raised the price of opium during the last two years (at one time, I am told, it was as high as Tls. 15,000 per chest) there would not have been enough temptation to smuggle opium into China. Until recently, it was confidently expected that the whole of the Combine stock would have been consumed; whereas today there is fear that the present practically unsaleable stock will remain at eye-sore to the holders until they are compelled by the Treaty Powers either to throw it into the Whangpoo river or return it to India.

"Fair Play" need not fear of any further setback of opium reform in China. Those in power are declared to be out-and-out opponents of the traffic, and are not, therefore, likely to sacrifice the work of reform for a paltry sum of a few million dollars, so temptingly offered to them. I am, etc.

E. R. A.
Shanghai, August 10, 1916.

Money or Humanity,—Which?

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The communication by "Fair Play" published in your issue of today is of great interest and importance to all Christians, if not to the great majority of Foreigners and Chinese.

In view of the interest shown in the opposition led by Mr. Little at the last annual meeting of the rate payers it should be recognized by the Press that the public want to know if there is going to be any change from the understanding that, upon the expiration of the time limit the sale of opium is finished in China.

The Opium Merchants, after a very careful consideration received all the protection they were entitled to, and as is a well-recognized fact by this protection nearly if not all Foreigners connected with opium made huge profits.

I think I am safe in stating that the Opium Combine received an extension by a compromise with the Chinese whereby the purchaser was to pay an additional tax of 3-4,000 Taels per chest, and the rumor is now that negotiations are being carried on for a further extension by an additional increase of this tax to be paid by the buyer.

The question is now whether at the expiration of the time limit, which I believe to be next March, 1917, if there is any opium left unsold shall it be exported to India where it is only worth a small part of the price ruling here in China, or shall the Opium Combine be permitted to go on and sell? There is no question of equity or rights. Through the restrictions placed on the importation of opium, those engaged in the business here, instead of being injured, have made huge fortunes, and if they have a couple of thousand chests over, which they will have to re-export, the last line of their book accounts will show enormous profits and the only question is, how much more are they going to make than they have already?

As against this is to be weighed up, the great harm that every ball of opium is going to do to the people of this country.

There are some politicians in Peking who may put the pressing need of money above the welfare and happiness of their people but if these rumors are correct and there are negotiations afoot and the Press of China will turn on the light, there is sure to be universal opposition that will end this traffic on the time limit agreed upon and other ways and means found to assist China out of her financial difficulties.

But, though his successor, Bethmann is not Bismarck!

(3) More recently, at the fifth Convention of The Hague, signed by forty-four States, including Germany, the following resolutions were accepted:

"Article I. The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

"Article X. The fact of a neutral power repelling, even by force, attacks on its neutrality, cannot be considered as a hostile act."

(4) I also desire to recall particularly the oral guarantees given by the

Belgium's Status In International Law

By A Belgian Diplomat

I have read, with some astonishment, the lesson in international law in a recent issue of The New York Times, by E. C. Richardson of the library of Princeton University. Although appreciating the writer's meritorious desire to impart to the general public his own knowledge of international principles, as well as his distinction between violation of neutrality, of sovereignty, and of territory, I feel that he is not so good a historian as he is an international lawyer.

Without quoting his numerous assertions, I should like to refer to some of the historical facts he mentions concerning Belgium.

For instance, Mr. Richardson asserts that "Germany has violated international law by its invasion of Belgium." (5) And last, but not least, to show German perfidy and dissimulation, I must mention what happened at the very outbreak of the present war. On the morning of August 2, 1914, the German Minister at Brussels, making a statement to Brussels journalists, said:

"The troops will not cross Belgian territory. Grave events are imminent. Perhaps you will see your neighbor's house in flames, but the fire will spare your dwelling."

On the same day, at 7 p.m., this same man delivered to the Belgian Foreign Office the German ultimatum to Belgium.

Such facts speak for themselves and do not need any further comment. But in the face of all this, how can Mr. Richardson still state that "he does clear the skirts of Germany as to any charge of treaty-breaking?"

Mr. Richardson, however, (and we thank him for it,) confesses that "Germany, in fact, violated sovereignty and violated territory of Belgium, but . . . (!) proceeded punitively under the rules of the textbooks as to the procedure in violation of neutral territory." Perhaps there are textbooks stating the procedure to cut the throat of harmless people in regular and adopted ways, and which provide, if followed, ways and which provide, if followed, for attenuation, if not justification.

And Mr. Richardson adds: "Nor did Germany ask it [forced demobilization] of Belgium outside the region to be occupied." To people who have seen the slaughter, the pillage, the atrocities of all kinds committed in Belgium against innocent civilians by Germany's troops such a promise should seem now to be a travesty.

But they should not wonder more than at the statement made by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, before the German Reichstag on August 4, 1914:

"The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained."

People, indeed, who know the actual situation in the occupied portions of Belgium, remembering this speech of Germany's spokesman must realize today how worthless are Germany's most categorical and formal promises.

Who Rules in India

By Rustam Rustomee

(New York Times)

The quintuple treaty, signed at London on the same day, fully embodies such resolutions and stipulates, in Article I, that:

"The articles hereto annexed, and forming the tenor of the treaty concluded this day, are considered as having the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted in the present act, and that they are thus placed under the guarantee of their said Majesties" [of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Russia].

Since then this was indeed the status of Belgium in international law.

(2) In 1870, on August 9, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Prussia, "concluded a separate treaty between themselves, which, without invalidating or impairing the conditions of the quintuple treaty above mentioned [of 1839], will be subsidiary and accessory to it," and Article I reads:

"H. M. the King of Prussia, having declared that it is his fixed determination to respect the neutrality of Belgium, so long as the same will be respected by France, H. M. the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on her part declares that she will be prepared to co-operate with his Prussian Majesty for the defense of the same, and to maintain, then and thereafter, the independence and neutrality of Belgium."

An identical treaty was concluded and signed the same day between France and Great Britain.

Before this, in a letter to the Belgian Minister at Berlin, dated July 22, 1870, Herr von Bismarck wrote:

"In confirmation of my oral assurances, I have the honor to give you in writing the declaration—superfluous in view of the treaties in force—that the North German Confederation and its allies will respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided, of course, that it is respected by the other belligerents."

It is easy to throw stones at the British Government of India from a safe vantage ground and try to demolish its fortress. It is difficult to examine the whole edifice and to find out its substantial as well as its weak points. No Government has been, and the Indian Government is not, perfect. It is not a Kingdom of Heaven established on this earth. Its agents are but men, not angels. But I venture to say that their motives are unimpeachable and their intentions bona fide. They mean well to India. And without them there would be anarchy and bloodshed. As Babu Sundarnath Bannerjee said at the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe: "The future prosperity and advancement of India are bound up with the British Empire."

The Searchlight

Fumigating The Lead-Pencil

SCHOOL physicians have recently decided that school lead-pencils may do deadly work as disseminators of disease germs. The lead-pencils for an entire room are usually in charge of the teacher and are distributed when they are needed for class work. Children habitually moisten the pencils in their mouths, a practice more uns

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Rose Garden Dream of Admiral Ward and Its Fulfilment

To quote from Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore": "Stick to your desk and never go to sea. And then you'll be the ruler of the Queen's Na-nee." And now to paraphrase the Jingle to fit the case of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired: "Stick to your ships and fight your country's foes. And then you'll learn to cultivate the red, red rose." A few days ago, after forty years of wishing for and finally

building up one of the most famous rose gardens in New York, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ward placed at exhibition two thousand different varieties of roses, the proceeds for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Rear Admiral Ward and his wife were hobbyists in common—roses. They are experts on the subject of rose cultivation; consequently the advice Mrs. Ward gives on this page about the care of rose gardens must be considered authoritative.

By Marie Coolidge Rask Within the Naval Academy at Annapolis a handsome, well-built young officer was carefully conducting an experimental pruning of a rose bush. Beside him his bride, petite and demure, watched the horticultural proceeding with interest. At the doorway a blue-clad orderly suddenly appeared, came to attention and respectfully saluted.

"Sir," he announced with automatic precision, "the officer of the day sent me over for that big blue book—*'Modes of Procedure.'*

The young officer bending over the rose bush straightened himself and faced the speaker.

"He did," he remarked with a laugh. "Well, you present my compliments to the officer of the day and tell him to let the book on his desk this morning."

"Very good, sir."

The orderly saluted and retired.

"*'Modes of Procedure'*!" repeated the officer as he resumed his work with the rose bush. "If only there could be cut and dried rules for the culture of roses as there are for the conduct of countries, we might have a better chance for success with roses. As it is," he continued musingly, "the least variation in soil and climatic condition is bound to have its effect. A rose which would grow well in our yard might be a failure even a few miles distant."

"But so far all our roses have done well," protested his wife, "even if they may be largely experimental. To have a real affection for roses means so much, you know. Sometime," she added, smiling up into his face, "when you are retired and we can settle down permanently on Long

Island, I should like nothing better than to devote my entire time to the study and culture of roses."

"And the collection of rare ones—specimens of all kinds," supplementing her husband, viewing with pardonable pride the success of his efforts at the rose bush before him.

Years passed. The little conservatory at Annapolis became for the Wards a thing of the past. The young officer was ordered to sea and young wife to a foreign service. But the old man continued his rose gardens annually. Every morning at 6 o'clock he is up and about the flower-bordered paths, guarding his treasures jealously. The happy bride, who still looks upon life through rose-colored glasses, is happiest when at work among the roses. Years of study and experiment have resulted, after all, in a general front of "Modes of Procedure" for rose culture. Some of these are outlined herewith for the help and benefit of amateur rose-growers.

Mrs. Ward's suggestions, however,

are qualified by the cautionary statement of her husband to the effect that all information is purely applicable to the soil and condition of the immediate neighborhood of Willowmere, and therefore, no guarantee of equal success being attained in less congenial soil and atmosphere.

Mrs. Aaron Ward's Advice On Rose Gardens

Spring planting gives the best results.

We prefer to prepare the rose beds in autumn and allow them to settle well before the spring planting.

Great care should be taken to have the beds of good soil and of a depth of at least two feet.

We use only budded plants, except certain climbers which do equally well on their own roots. In planting, we prune back very severely, leaving at the most two or three eyes on weaker plants and not over five eyes on stronger kinds. After planting, it is well to cover, for about ten days, with loose hay to avoid the sun's glare or a possible late frost.

Constant cultivation of the ground until about the middle of July will add to the health of the plants.

Generally speaking, the most satisfactory class of roses for bloom throughout the season are the hybrid teas. These are at their best from June 1 to July 20, and from September 1 until frost.

The only remedies used in our rose gardens are:

For mildew—If local on a few plants, dust with powdered

Roses were becoming his hobby. Twenty years ago what had been for so long but pleasurable anticipation became in part a reality. That was when the Wards settled permanently at Willowmere. There, even though her husband was often at sea for long cruises, Mrs. Ward continued the charming work they had undertaken together, directing, supervising, actively helping in the care of the roses.

Years passed. The little conservatory at Annapolis became for the Wards a thing of the past. The young officer was ordered to sea and young wife to a foreign service. But the old man continued his rose gardens annually. Every morning at 6 o'clock he is up and about the flower-bordered paths, guarding his treasures jealously. The happy bride, who still looks upon life through rose-colored glasses, is happiest when at work among the roses. Years of study and experiment have resulted, after all,

in a general front of "Modes of Procedure" for rose culture. Some of these are outlined herewith for the help and benefit of amateur rose-growers.

Mrs. Ward's suggestions, however,

are qualified by the cautionary statement of her husband to the effect that all information is purely applicable to the soil and condition of the immediate neighborhood of Willowmere, and therefore, no guarantee of equal success being attained in less congenial soil and atmosphere.

REFLECTIONS

Diplomas of Experience
Business Man (to applicant for job)—Have you a college diploma?

Applicant—No, sir; but I have several mining stock certificates that might be offered in evidence that I have been through the school of experience.—Puck.

The manager of a music hall was testing the abilities of a few candidates for stage honors, and this is how he let down one of the would-be funny men:

"Your songs won't do for me. I can't allow any profanity in my theater," he said.

"But I don't use profanity," was the indignant reply.

"No," said the manager, puffing his cigar, "but by Jove! the audience would."—Tit-Bits.



Entertaining Grandma

Young and old find continual delight in the music of the

Victrola

* It satisfies every age and every taste with its variety of selections.

You ought to have a Victrola to help educate the children and entertain the grown-ups.

We'll gladly play any music you wish to hear, and demonstrate the various styles (\$15 to \$200). Terms to suit your convenience.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Montrie & Co., Ltd.

A Hint

"When I don't want a man's attentions and he asks me where I live, I say in the suburbs."

"Ha, ha! Excellent; but where do you really live, Miss Brown?"

"In the suburbs, Mr. Short."—Atlanta Journal.

Wisdom of Willie

Mother (angrily)—Why didn't you come when I called you the first time?

Willie—Cause I didn't hear you till you called the third time.

Mother—Now how could you know it was the third call unless you heard the other two?

Willie—Easy enough, ma. I knew it was the third time 'cause you sounded so mad.—Boston Transcript.

A Button-Buster

I got off a good joke on my wife. I told her I had admitted Cap Johnson of Rumson Ridge, Ark. "She recited suthin' that she'd read in a book she got hold of some're, about 'Man's work extends from sum to sum, but woman's work is never done,' and it 'peared to give her considerable satisfaction. And I says 'Good reason why,' says I, 'she never gets started!'—just like that. Yaw-haw! how"—Judge.

"Rusticide" ready for use.

Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

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French Clarets (Bordeaux)

in casks (Hhds)

at \$100.00, \$125.00 and \$140.00 per cask

Bottling, if required, at cost price.

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\$4.00 per hour

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have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor

and stored for the summer.

9763

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.



For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

All over the country you will find healthy babies whose wise mothers have brought them up on BORDEN'S "EAGLE BRAND" pure milk from healthy cows.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

In Exalted Company

One of the members of a committee of inspection on its tour of a certain penitentiary found himself in conversation with one of the convicts. The latter was disposed to be confidential, and thus unburdened himself:

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police."

"You will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor, consolingly.

"The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

"COLUMBIA" BATTERIES

Specially designed for the weather conditions in this country. Use "COLUMBIA" DRY CELLS for telephones, bells and for all hard working battery service.

Long life and steady action. Millions in use all over the World.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Use "COLUMBIA" Multiple Battery with your car, boat or stationary engine and all troubles vanish, as this battery is fitted in hermetically sealed waterproof box.

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Sole Representatives for NATIONAL CARBON CO., Cleveland, U.S.A.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 10, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars:	Market rate: 72.00
Gold Bars:	\$75 touch.. —
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	10
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11%—Tls. 6.78	
Exch. @ 73.3—Mex... \$ 9.88	
Peking Bar	Tls. 340
Native Interest10

Latest London Quotations

	Tls. 31.80
Bank Silver	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a	%
4 m-a	%
5 m-a	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.m.
Ex. Paris or London... Fr. 28.13
Ex. N.Y. on London ... T.T. 47618
Conseils

Exchange Closing Quotations

	T.T. 2-11%
London	219%
India	T.T. 412%
Paris	Demand 413
New York	T.T. 70%
New York	Demand 70%
Hongkong	T.T. 72
Japan	T.T. 72
Batavia	T.T. 170%

Bank's Buying Rate

	4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	4 m-s. Doy. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Doy. 3-1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 427
New York	4 m-s. 73%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

	11-HK. Tls. .662
Hk Tls. 1-Francs	4.47
1-Marks	5.88
Gold \$ 1-HK. Tls.	1.82
Hk Tls. 1-Yen	1.50
1-Rupees	2.49
1-Roubles	2.50
1-Mex. \$ 1.50	

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 10, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

	Tls. 91.50
Almas Tls. 12.75	
Dominions Tls. 12.60	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12½	
Tebongs Tls. 25.00	
Ziangches Tls. 6.50	
Ziangbes Tls. 6.60	
Ziangbes Tls. 6.75	
Langkats Tls. 26.50	
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.95	

Direct Business Reported

	S. M. C. 6% deb. 1913 Tls. 99.00
Bukits Tls. 5.10	
Chemors Tls. 1.85	
Dominions Tls. 12.40	
Dominions Tls. 12.50	
Seekes Tls. 8.20	
Shanghai Klobangs Tls. 1.20	
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.95	
Cheng Tls. 3.75	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

	Langkats Tls. 28.25 Oct.
Langkats Tls. 12.00 Sept.	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12½ cash	
Ziangbes Tls. 6.80 Aug.	
Senawangs Tls. 17.25 cash	
Almas Tls. 13.25 Sept.	

Direct

	S. M. C. (1916) deb.
Tls. 100.00 cash	
Ziangbes Tls. 6.75 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 2.50 cash	
Fahangs Tls. 1.97½ cash	

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service

London, August 9.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex:

Spot, 2s. 3½ d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 5d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Firm.

Last Quotation, London, August 8:

Spot, 2s. 2½ d. Paid and Buyers.

October to December, 2s. 4½ d. Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of Market, Very steady.

BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
189 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class service under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

S.M.R. PLANNING TO BUILD STEEL WORKS

Baron Nakamura, At Dairen, Tells Of Mining Projects Of Company

The plans of the South Manchuria Railway Company to begin mining and steel manufacturing in Manchuria in the near future were outlined by Baron Y. Nakamura, the president of the Company, to press representatives who interviewed him on board his steamer, the Taichu Maru, when he arrived at Dairen last week. The interview is quoted from the Manchurian Daily News. After referring to the coolness of the Dairen climate, as contrasted with the sultry weather he had been experiencing in Tokyo, Baron Nakamura said:

The proposed call upon the Company's shareholders for the payment of another instalment for the current fiscal year was endorsed by the Company's shareholders at their regular general meeting in June, and the Company's management is now in a position to carry out the program of its sundry enterprises.

At the general meeting several questions were asked. An explanation about the Government's share capital invested in the Company and the dividend paid therefore by the Company was sought. But this question is too complex to be seen with the desired degree of accuracy from any one point of view, and an answer was given to that effect. The proposed abolition of the dividend for the Government and also of the maximum percentage of dividend for the shareholders other than the Government is considered by the Government as quite tenable, but there are circumstances keeping the proposition from the pale of immediate execution.

As to the question of including the S. M. R. Co. shares in the approved list of securities for the Bank of Japan, we had been pressing our suit with the Bank without waiting for reminders from the shareholders. The Bank people are afraid that once this facility is offered to the S. M. R. Co. shares, there will be others claiming similar favors and matters will become much complicated. They are willing enough to accede to the proposal, but ask for time.

Anshanchan Mine and Steel Works

The concession of working Anshanchan iron mine has been secured under joint Sino-Japanese management. It being necessary in the natural order of things to have steel works rounded in order to treat the iron ore to be mined, preparations will be started as early as possible for establishing the steel works, which need not be attached necessarily to the Sino-Japanese company, and may be out under the management of the S. M. R. Co.

"Nothing has yet been fixed about the site of the steel works. The

matter is now under investigation. Facilities for water supply and for the transportation of the ore will be among the chief considerations in selecting the site.

With the abnormal rise of iron since the outbreak of the war, shortage of steel machinery has been actually felt, and some little time is feared to elapse before the necessary materials are obtained for the construction of the works.

The works will have a comparatively small beginning. It is considered as early wise to start with an extensive plan. Some critics at home have observed that, when the Pechino Colliery and Mining Co. is being steadily enlarged, it would seem out of place for the S. M. R. Co. to begin steel manufacturing on a minor scale. Minor or small as we may call it, the plan in our mind will be found not unworthy of the steel works in project.

Steel manufacturing is a national enterprise having intricate bearings on all sides. It would be more practical to have a modest start so as to subject the outputs to a fair test and, when satisfied of the intrinsic merits of the undertaking to extend the working plan.

The Customs relations and the condition of demand ought to be duly weighed.

How to Get Necessary Staff

My first idea was to obtain engineers and men for the new steel works from the Government Steel Works, Edamatsu, but, since the Government Works have an extension scheme under way and as I have a good inside knowledge of the Works as ex-president thereof, it would not be proper for me to try to engage any in the service of the Works who are wanted there.

The transfer of the southern half of the Harbin Kwanchengtu section of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been published by the press, but it has not yet been confirmed officially. I have not yet been consulted about the matter, and what disposal of the said section will be made by the Government, granting that the report is true, whether the same section will be handed over to the S. M. R. Co. as an additional Government investment, or the Company will be asked to pay therewith for funds to be raised either by an issue of debentures or by another call on the shareholders, there being no other claimants.

I had no opportunity to meet Government General Count Terauchi. There are rumors that Premier Count Okuma will resign, that the Ministry in power will be recognized, and that Count Terauchi will form the succeeding Ministry. But politics does not concern me in the least."

July Rubber Outputs

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

18 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

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A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

or any of the Company's branch offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire and Flood and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Messrs. Maitland and Fearn write as follows:

We have to report a week of very moderate business. In some instances rates have slightly declined, but the market is steady at the close, and prices on the whole may be said to have been well maintained.

The dullness of Shanghai market continues, but a little life spasmodically appears in the Cotton market, the resultant business being small in volume.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks due probably to the firmness in exchange, have weakened to \$770 at which they close in demand.

Marine Insurances.—Canton, North China, Union of Canton, Yangtze.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire, Hongkong Fire.

Shipping

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Batavia Ipoh Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

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Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Hainan Foochow (P.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Kobe Nagasaki Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankeou Fnom-Penk

Bankers:

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy

G. M. T. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

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Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

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London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12. The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,723,000

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchow Harbin Tientsin

(Kwang-chow) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhan, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11 5:00		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
15 6:30		Seattle Wash	Kamakura maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
17		Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br. S. Tomes	
18 6:00		San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
20 ..		Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
1 ..		Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br. Dodwell	
Aug 3		New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
8 5:00		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	C. P. O. S. Co.	
9 9:00		San Francisco	Montesiglio	Br. C. P. O. S.	
10 5:00		Vancouver B.C.	Tokio maru	Br. N. Y. K.	
16 ..		New York via Panama	Strathardle	Br. Dollar Co.	
23 6:00		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. O. S.	
Oct 6 5:00		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tafoo Maru, Captain T. Honjoh, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 11th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissuing Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 12th inst at about 12 o'clock Midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted) and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nissuing Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Klangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. J. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poohi, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW and AMOY.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kallan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Volund, August 13. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. J. Macklin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Laisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From Ship's Name Tons Flag Agents Berth

Nov 14 Hankow Tuckwo Br. J. M. & Co.

11 M.N. do Tafoo maru Jap. N. K. K.

11 M.N. do Luoyi Br. Geddes & Co.

11 M.N. do Tehsin Br. Geddes & Co.

11 M.N. do Poyang Br. B. & S.

11 M.N. do Nankang maru Jap. N. Y. K.

11 M.N. do Taku maru Jap. N. K. K.

11 M.N. do Kiangkwan Br. C. M. S. N. Co.

11 M.N. do Tafoo maru Br. B. & S.

11 M.N. do Luoyi Br. J. M. & Co.

11 M.N. do Tungting Br. B. & S.

11 M.N. do Ngankin Br. B. & S.

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Shipping Bulletins

Manila, August 2.—Only two more ships of the Compania Transatlantica, the Spanish Company, will leave the Philippines for Spain. On August 20 the Legazpi will sail for Barcelona and Cadiz, and usual ports of call, to be followed October 10 by the C. de Eizaguirre.

The Eizaguirre leaves Barcelona August 20 for the Philippines and is due to arrive early in October.

The Legazpi which leaves this port on August 20 is scheduled to reach Barcelona early in October and to leave again for Manila on the 13th of that month, reaching this port about the middle of November and sailing on the 23rd of the month for Spain.

There will be no steamer leaving in September and the last boat to leave Barcelona this year will be the Eizaguirre November 26, arriving here about December 27 and sailing again December 31.

Capt. K. Sato was given a hearty send-off, last Wednesday, by the shipping community at Dalny. He has just left the S. M. R. Co.'s Dalny-Shanghai liner Sakaki Maru, which has been under his command for the past four years. He will sail for Tsingtao today and will settle down there as agent for the S. M. R. Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Dairen Kisen Kaisha's steamers and also as marine arbitrator etc.

The s.s. Shinsei Maru, 3,400 tons d.w., has just been chartered by a French merchant for one round trip between Marseilles and Oriental ports, at the rate of 35 shillings per ton deadweight carrying capacity. She will carry Chinese coolies from Taku to Marseilles, as the s.s. Shigisan Maru and Haima Maru did recently.

The s.s. Siberia, 11,284 tons gross, which was recently purchased by the T. K. K. from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., and rechristened the Siberia Maru, was taken delivery of by the new owners at New York, last June and arrived at San Francisco, where she was transferred to Capt. Hashimoto, who was appointed to her command. She left San Francisco on July 15 last, direct for Vladivostok, laden with ammunition. She is expected at Nagasaki about the middle of this month and will be entered on the Japanese shipping register, after undergoing an overhauling. She will take up service between Japan and America on September 1.

ASTOR ROOF GARDEN

The management of the Astor Roof Garden theater expects to reopen Saturday night with an entire new program. The garden has been dark since Tuesday when a faulty projector gave out. A new motor generator, which it is expected, will project a brighter picture than ever before, is being installed. The curtain and stage also are being altered.

The new program will include a five-reel drama featuring Max Figman in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." The film has been made famous by the Masterpiece Film Co. Several good comedies also will be shown.

AEROPLANES DESTROYED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, August 5.—The German Admiralty reports: A German hydroplane after a general persecution, reached an enemy battleplane, shot it down and destroyed it completely on the coast of Flanders. This is the fourth hostile aeroplane taken by naval Lieutenant Bönsch. On his way home, this same officer forced another hostile flyer landward, behind the enemy's lines.

Vienna, August 6.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports: A hostile airship fell down a considerable height off the Island of Lissa into the sea. The aeroplane was afire. The torpedo-boat flotilla which immediately approached could only rescue the debris, among which they found tarpaulin covers and one life belt. In spite of long searches, none of the crew could be found.

How American Armies May Invade Mexico in Case of War



KEY TO MAP
— STAR INDICATES CAMPING WHERE
— SOLID BLACK LINE INDICATES
— GOLD PERSHING'S COLUMN STRUNG OUT
— AUTOMOBILE LINE OF COMMUNICATON
— CLOUDS INDICATE POSSIBLE INVASION
— CROSSES INDICATE DISPOSITION OF
— CARABANZA FORCES AROUND GEN.
— QUARTERS OF GENERAL TREVINO
— QUARTERS OF GENERAL TREVINO
— ARROWS INDICATE POSSIBLE LINES
— OF INVASION BY U.S. TROOPS
— FROM EASTERN COAST
— GUAYMAS AND WESTERN COAST
— FROM EAST PASS THROUGH TO TORREON
— C-THROUGH EASTERN MEXICO TO MONTEREY
— AND MEXICO CITY.

— NAVAL SQUADRON AND PORTS
— TO VERA CRUZ AND TAMPA
— E-NAVAL BLOCKADE OF WEST COAST
— IN FIRST MEXICAN WAR 1846-47

— SCALE OF MILES.

It is estimated that the initial force necessary to invade Mexico in case of war with that country, will require 250,000 men, 25,000 to 80,000 of which will be cavalry. The plans prepared by the War College for invasion are said to include two main armies, one going over the border in south-west Texas and the other landing at Vera Cruz. The objective of both columns would be Mexico City.

Germans Hold Fryatt As Being Guilty Of Treacherous Surprise

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedient states:—Berlin, August 7.—The German papers discuss Reuter's comment about the execution of Captain Fryatt. All papers declare that these comments try to confuse the facts by pretending that Fryatt was sentenced to death because he defended himself against aggression. In fact, he was sentenced to death because he undertook an attack against the German submarine by treacherous surprise. He wanted to gain the prize promised by the British government for the destruction of German submarines.

The German papers insist Germany has never admitted an unlimited right of defense and it is irrelevant whether Britain agrees with the standpoint or not, since the British legal views are always dependant upon consideration of expediency and not of justice. Thus is the British war of starvation against the unarmed population of Germany against every law of nations.

As to the moral indignation shown by the British press, the German papers refer to the Baralong murder and the King Stephen case, as well as the Irish butcheries. They further recall the fact that the "Heroine of Loo" was distinguished recently by an English decoration for "the cowardly and treacherous murder of five German soldiers."

The British have taken the mail off the Dutch steamers Orange, en route from Amsterdam to Batavia, and the Nieuwe Amsterdam, which arrived at Rotterdam from New York and off the Yerlandia, which

arrived at Amsterdam from South America.

The Dutch paper Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant states that the British withheld ships with corn from the United States, because it had been shipped by a firm which figures on the British black list.

The British censor has withheld a newspaper, the Batavia Handelsblad, sent to the Dutch Colonial Minister, because it has been apparently black-listed. The Courant adds: "Both incidents are timely examples, because they are not directly connected with the war, but belong to the economic war prepared by Britain for the time after the war. There is no guarantee whatever that Britain will desist from these means of warfare after peace has been restored.

"But, even in wartime, the Dutch Government is entitled to select its markets wherever and howsoever it is pleased, without regard to the British black list. This British meddling with our affairs is, therefore, inexcusable. If we accept it without protest or resistance, our independence will be doomed after the war."

A Stockholm despatch to the Danish National Tidende reports that, according to Swedish opinion, the Russian answer to the protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality is unsatisfactory. Only a continuation of the Russian and Swedish negotiations gives the hope that a fatal tension may be avoided. The Swedish papers state that nothing short of real satisfaction on the part of Russia can suffice.

Sweden recently proclaimed a prohibition for foreign submarines to cross and stay in Swedish waters and added that this refers only to submarines used for warlike purposes. The Swedish press agrees with this.

While the death bell was ringing, about 30 Irish men and women assembled outside the walls of Pentonville jail, kneeling down in the open street and saying aloud the death prayers.

amendment which has been shaped especially for the merchant-submarines of the Deutschland type.

Stockholm reports that, on July 30, serious disorders took place in Petrograd, owing to the nearly complete want of victuals. Many houses and shops were looted and when the soldiers finally re-established order, 28 were killed and more than 100 wounded.

The Reichsbank publishes the following report, dated July 31:

Million Against Marks last week

Gold reserve 2,467 + 0.18

Commercial papers and treasury bills 6,542 + 450

Circulation of bank notes 7,024 + 184

Private deposits 2,395 + 12

Gold reserves covering the notes 35.1% 36.1%

The money borrowed by the loan banks on the collateral system decreased from 1,921,000,000 to 1,871,000,000 Marks.

THE BUSINESS OF

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. Collins, sup., 2nd engineer on the Hain Peking, has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Holoway.

Mr. W. Ramsey, 2nd engineer on the Chungking, has gone same rank on the Yingchow.

Mr. H. Thomson, 2nd engineer on the Yingchow, has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Kashing.

Mr. J. Colaphone, from sick leave, has gone 2nd engineer on the Chungking.

Mr. H. Tullock, act. 2nd engineer on the Kashing, has gone sup. 3rd engineer on the Hain Peking.

Mr. G. G. Mudie, 2nd engineer on the Hanyang, has gone act. 2nd engineer on the Hain Peking.

Mr. J. Roxburgh, 2nd engineer on the Shantung, has gone 2nd engineer on the Hanyang.

Mr. J. Craig, from home leave, has gone 2nd engineer on the Shengkang.

TURKEY'S CAMPAIGN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 7.—Egyptian front.—In the morning of August 3, our troops, south of Katia, occupied the place of Abudide. Our reconnoitering detachments advanced until the vicinity of Romani, eight kilometers north-west of Katia. East of the town of Suez, an insignificant combat took place between one of our detachments and the cavalry of the enemy, also at El Rabib, 2 kilometers north of Katia and near Abudite, 5½ kilometers south-west of Katia.

Admiral Caperton To Pacific Fleet

Washington, July 28.—Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commander of the cruiser squadron of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, is to succeed Admiral Cameron Mc R. Winslow as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, according to an announcement made by the Navy Department.

Admiral Caperton is at present on duty in Santo Domingo, where the forces under his command have done admirable work in bringing order out of the chaos of revolution. Admiral Winslow retires on reaching the age limit.

The letter in question follows:

"As regards what you say about

people enlisting, take care you do not do so yourself, because whoever goes to fight for the Germans, the English killed him. Those who serve them killed. They do not fight themselves, but get those who serve them killed. They are very deceitful, and no-one therefore should enlist. Tell all our connections and relatives not to enlist.

"I was formerly serving in the Police, but the Jemadar spoke to the Captain about me and told me the truth. The Jemadar is very cruel to his men in Shanghai, but God will upset his plans and revenge us poor people. Do not show this letter to anyone, and tear it up as soon as you have read it. I do not want to get you into difficulties. When the German Raj is triumphant we will return to India and I will send you much money. Ral Singh and the

little girl are both well. Think out your reply to this letter carefully, and do not write my name but address me as Brother only.

Your younger brother,

HUKIM SINGH, SAKRA.

P.S.—Kala Singh should give this letter to my elder brother."

Mr. Skinner Turner (assistant judge) was on the bench. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) presented his case and Mr. J. G. Priestwood defended. The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and L. D'Olivera.

J. E. Cooke, J. Park, P. W. Massey and L. D'Olivera.

EAU DE COLOGNE

1/2 LITRE \$1.50
1 LITRE .2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER
A.G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles		Mail	Mail
3	5		arr.	102	4
8.30	16.25	0	dep. Peking	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.88
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	5.03	15.53
			Mail & Board.		
11.45	19.25		dep. 4.55	15.45	
			arr. Tientsin-East		
Mail	Mail		Peing-	Mail	Mail
102	2		Mukden	1	101
Sat.	Wed.		Liau	23.40	19.27
9.35	12.30	0	dep. Mukden		
11.45	18.30	78	dep. Tschow		
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tschow		
15.18	22.41	221	dep. Tschow		
			arr. Tschow		
7.30	23.01	266	dep. Tschow	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.23	319	dep. Tschow	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tschow	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tschow	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Tschow	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tschow	19.35	7.40
			arr. Tschow		
6.00	9.23	528	dep. Tschow	19.16	20.50
11.50	13.18	601	dep. Tschow	14.52	15.26
11.50	13.23	601	dep. Tschow	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	632	dep. Tschow	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	dep. Tschow	9.45	6.60
			arr. Tschow		
Exp.	Exp.		dep. Nanking Ferry	7.05	
28.00	28.00	0	dep. Nanking	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Nanking	23.00	7.36
			Shanghai arr.		
			Line dep.		
			arr. Shanghai		
			Exp. Fast		
			Arr. Nanking Ferry	7.05	
			Shanghai arr.	7.00	1

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuan Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

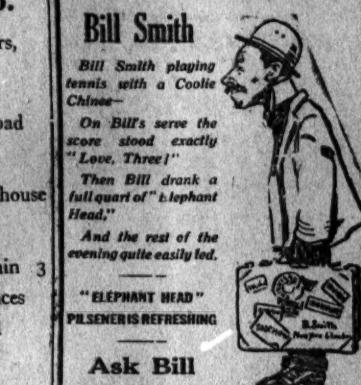
Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery
Merchants. Specialties,
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate.



Bill Smith

Bill Smith playing
tennis with a Coolie
Chinaman.

On Bill's serve the
score stood exactly
"Love, Three!"

Then Bill drank a
full quart of "Elephant
Head."

And the rest of the
evening quite easily led.

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PLAISERIES REFRESHING

Ask Bill

Garnier, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Declaration

WHEN I was in the Shanghai-Hangchow train on the way to Shanghai this morning, I read a Shanghai newspaper which reported that a large quantity of opium was found in the Monyin Hotel (Hupeh Road). The paper also pointed out that it was a matter in connection with my personal movements. I am quite surprised how such a case is alleged to have my concern. I came to Shanghai by the s.s. Athos, with one servant and seven packages of the following descriptions:

Two trunks containing clothes.
One case containing books.
One case containing marbles.
One string-basket containing necessary articles.

Two bundles containing blankets, quilts, etc. (one belonged to my servant).

That is all.

It is true that some of the passengers on board the steamer are my countrymen, but it is equally true that they have their own official affairs, and none of them is entitled to be my attaché.

One fact more. When I left Yunnan, the French Consul there gave me a special passport, in which it was clearly stated that I took one servant and seven packages of luggage on my return to Shanghai. This passport amply proves that I have no connection with any person or persons in the said steamer.

On the 5th inst., I arrived at Shanghai, and the representative of Taoyin Chow met me at the wharf, and brought me to the Monyin Hotel, with the seven packages of luggage referred to. After a short rest in the Hotel, I drove in a carriage to my house No. 31 Min Tak Lane, Rue Eugene Bard, while the said luggage was also removed to the above address from the Hotel during the same day. Thus, it evidently shows that neither I nor my servant have ever lived in the Hotel, nor put in any or all of the said luggage there for keeping purposes. And it evidently shows also that the report made by the Shanghai newspaper is absolutely untrue.

With regard to the concealed opium in the Hotel, I deem it expedient to request the British Police Authorities to make a thorough investigation, and to enforce a severe punishment upon the person or persons responsible for such evil doing.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and
American Engineering Societies.

13 Nanking Road.

10656

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

\$4.00 PER HOUR !
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just received from America. A horn for any and every make of car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

49 Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 1234.

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HADJIYANNI, VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

The China Trading Co.

12 Nanking Road. Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

Change of Address

The International Import and Export Co., Inc.,

have removed from

28 Nanking Road

TO

82 Szechuan Road

Tel. 1670

A. 12

NOTICE

THE public is hereby notified that we have resigned our posts in the Bank of Territorial Development as Director and Accountant respectively.

Kiar Tchen (Chin Char)

Chang Yi Ou.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1916.

10648 A 11

OFFICE TO LET

Nice, large and bright room,

NANKING ROAD.

Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

UNFURNISHED ROOM

with bathroom attached, to let in Nanking Road, from the 1st September. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

J 18

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10614

EDUCATIONAL

A LADY desires to give lessons in English to Chinese ladies or gentlemen. Terms and particulars, apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

10650 A 11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10654

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

10620 A 11

MATRIMONY

YOUNG BRITISH gentleman desires to communicate with young Eurasian lady, 18 to 23, view early matrimony. Good education essential. Absolutely genuine. Replies strictly confidential. Reply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

10671 A 12

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

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HIRING DEPARTMENT

Reduced Rate per hour-\$4.00-for 5 seater cars

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

For Hire by the Day, Week or Month.

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Prompt and efficient service.

Open day and night.

Up to date cars

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone, 8482 5408

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a hard-working young man as office assistant; six years experience, with good knowledge of book-keeping, shipping and insurance, also Chinese. No objection to output. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

10641 A 12

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a good canvasser, paying high salary and commission. Apply 474 Nanking Road.

10622 A 11

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TO LET, central location near Bund, two very well-furnished large airy bedrooms, separate bathrooms. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Excellent table. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

10663 A 11 13 15

TO LET, Western district, furnished flat, consisting of three rooms, facing south, with modern conveniences. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

10665 A 13

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and veranda attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10657 A 23

LOST

LOST, on Tuesday night, in or near the Burlington Hotel, an aluminium ring with a brass button on top, valuable to owner. Finder will be rewarded, if necessary, on returning same to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

10660 A 11

MEDICAL

WANTED for far Eastern port, *locum tenens* for large well-established practice. View to partnership or sale. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

10667 A 17

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a foreign residence, with garden, in Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

10620 A 11